

DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

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REAGAN REAFFIRMS INTENTION TO IMPLEMENT SDI

LD152012 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, October 15 TASS -- President Reagan has reaffirmed the intention of the U.S. Administration to go ahead with the implementation of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" providing for the development of a large-scale anti-missile defense system with elements of space basing. Speaking in Boise, Idaho, he lauded these perilous plans of Washington, alleging that they meet the vital interests of the United States and its allies. This statement is meant to disguise the immutable fact that the "Strategic Defense Initiative" is designed by Washington to acquire the first nuclear strike capability.

SHULTZ TRIES TO PERSUADE ALLIES OF SOVIET THREAT

LD152135 Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 15 Oct 85

["Shultz Displays the Same Unconstructive Approach" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 15 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes: Speaking at a session of the North Atlantic Assembly, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz plainly followed a uniform pattern set by the Washington administration lately.

His speech had all the familiar attributes of the latter's recent rhetoric, including lavish praise on U.S. policy, groundless diatribes against the USSR and, of course, "star wars" [word indistinct] and aimed to persuade the allies that the American Administration is preoccupied about enhancing their security, while the Soviet Union threatens it.

The secretary of state told the assembly there were American proposals, which he said had been tabled some time ago, lying on the nuclear and space arms negotiating table in Geneva.

But he chose not to tell it that the proposals are rather old and were first made way back during the previous negotiations.

He also failed to tell it that the American delegation to Geneva has been advised to drag its feet within those stands which proved themselves unfit for the purpose of reaching accords before the start of the current talks.

The two-year-old proposal on strategic forces reductions, now replayed in Geneva, is meant, for instance, to push the Soviet Union into carrying out a totally unwarranted structural overhaul of its strategic potential, first of all by cutting back drastically on its intercontinental ballistic missiles which form the backbone of its strategic forces.

So far as the nuclear payloads of strategic bombers and long-range cruise missiles are concerned, the suggested U.S. "reductions" in this area would leave the United States entitled to have more nuclear warheads on its strategic offensive systems [words indistinct] grand total today. [words indistinct] medium-range nuclear systems in Europe is no better.

The United States dragged up once again its lop-sided "zero option" and "interim agreement" proposals that do not take account of the nuclear armaments of Britain and France, which are objectively part of the balance of nuclear forces in Europe, and leave effectively all American medium-range aircraft in the European zone, including carrier-based planes, out of limitations.

And even though these proposals are patently intended to give the United States unilateral advantages, the American secretary of state claimed, his face straight, that equality was among the basic criteria guiding his country in its approach to the (?agreement) being negotiated.

Such contentions can only be meant for people who do not know anything about the subject.

When Shultz came over to the latest Soviet proposals, he made quite a try at washing out their substance and playing down their significance even though he started with a curtsy towards them, by saying the American Administration hailed them and thought they could become a step forward.

Judging by his statement, Washington is particularly troubled by the Soviet proposal to take account, in halving the armories of the USSR and the United States, of all nuclear armaments capable of reaching the other's territory.

Shultz appeared exasperated that the count should include all American systems capable of reaching Soviet territory but exclude the Soviet delivery vehicles which cannot hit American territory but can reach the territories of U.S. allies.

Ludicrously, it sounded like this: These things are mine and those of theirs are mine as well.

Shultz maintained that accepting the Soviet proposal would look very much like an American-Soviet deal to Europe's detriment and would make NATO more vulnerable.

But his argument overlooked the fact that the USSR proposed direct dialogues with France and Britain on the European balance of nuclear forces so that to try and find an acceptable way out by joint efforts [sentence as received].

It is clearly not to Washington's advantage to mention the two Soviet proposals together as this won't leave it any scares to frighten its West European allies with.

Shultz contended, without substantiating his words in any way, that the "Strategic Defense Initiative" gave hope for the future and reiterated the American rejection of the Soviet proposal to prevent the militarization of outer space.

He said the USSR's proposal for both countries to ban space strike arms was a Soviet attempt to retain a unilateral edge.

The secretary of state made it clear that the United States would continue pushing ahead with its "star wars" program in any case.

He claimed the effort was being pursued within the limitations of the ABM Treaty, although he admitted that people were giving most different interpretations of that treaty and the issue was contentious.

It would be useful to recall in connection with that statement by Shultz that in a perfectly unequivocal manner the ABM Treaty bans the deployment of ABM systems for a defense of the territories of the United States and the Soviet Union, that is large-scale ABM systems, and the (?providing) of a base for such a defense.

And so the "different interpretations" are being consciously thought up by those in the United States, who would like to cover up their own unseemly activities to erode the treaty and sap strategic stability. [words indistinct]

NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY SESSION CLOSES

LD160737 Moscow TASS in English 2229 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] San Francisco, October 16 TASS -- The 31st annual session of the North Atlantic Assembly has come to a close here. It was attended by representatives of parliaments of 14 West European countries, the U.S. and Canada. They approved plans of a further build-up of the military might of the aggressive bloc, including in the sphere of nuclear armaments. Under the pressure of the U.S. Administration the resolution "to render assistance to the United States in the research into strategic defense" was adopted by the majority of votes. At the same time, the resolution admits that there exist contradictions in NATO on the main aspects of the U.S. "star wars" program.

REASON FOR NATO SPECIAL SESSION, ATTITUDES VIEWED

LD151127 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Brussels, October 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

A special session of the NATO council of foreign ministers [words indistinct] the headquarters of the Atlantic bloc today.

It has been officially announced here that the session is connected with the USA's preparation for the forthcoming summit meeting in Geneva between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and President Ronald Reagan of the United States. As has been stated by official spokesmen of NATO, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will hold consultations with its NATO allies on the new Soviet proposals which were formulated by Mikhail Gorbachev during his recent visit to France.

The very fact of the holding of the session is indicative of the lively interest which has been aroused in Western Europe by the new Soviet initiative in the field of disarmament. The session has been called on the joint initiative of Belgium and Holland which protested at Washington's intention to ignore the stand of its allies for the military-political grouping, limiting itself to an exchange of views with the leaders of its six major trading partners -- Japan, Canada, the FRG, Britain, Italy, and France. Other West European countries have told the Reagan administration that they are also interested in disarmament matters. The White House reluctantly had to agree to the convocation of a special session of the NATO council only after France declined to participate in the separate meeting of the "Big Seven".

Washington is obviously worried by the enthusiasm with which NATO countries regard the Soviet proposals. Unlike the White House, the government of many West European countries have approached positively Moscow's initiative, declaring for the need for a constructive reply to the Soviet gesture of good will.

Judging by statements which were made in recent days by spokesmen of the Washington administration, detected in the U.S. approach to a special session of the NATO council can be an obvious endeavour to belittle the importance of the Soviet proposals on disarmament, to distort their essence, to question them and thereby to try to discredit them. This is why, maybe, France and Canada decided against sending their foreign ministers to Brussels and resolved to limit themselves to the level of their ambassador to NATO. The [name indistinct] news agency points out that problems regarding the attitude to the Soviet proposals have obviously arisen between Washington, on the one hand, and Paris and Ottawa, on the other.

U.S. PROPAGANDA PAMPHLET DISTORTS SOVIET STANCE

LD192248 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1746 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, 14 Oct (TASS) -- The White House has issued a propaganda pamphlet under the title of "Soviet Strategic Defense Programs" containing various kinds of fabrications about the Soviet Union. The issue of the pamphlet is the latest attempt by the White House to justify the "star wars" program in the eyes of the public and to move away from talks on the banning of space strike weapons.

This kind of action by the U.S. Administration means that the United States, in evading an official response to the far-reaching and constructive Soviet proposals on the resolution of a whole range of issues under discussion in Geneva, is trying (?by means of) distorted, unconstructive positions to depict space research in the Soviet Union; saying the USSR is already allegedly implementing "strategic defense programs," implementing military initiatives like the U.S. ones, and is trying to acquire its own supremacy in this respect over the United States.

In defending the "star wars" plans, the United States is avoiding practical resolution of the task the Soviet Union has set, the task of preventing an arms race in space and curtailing it on earth. Precisely this would promote the strengthening of strategic stability, not the false conjectures of the U.S. pamphlet which the United States is using to substantiate the "need" for militarization of space.

The Soviet proposal to stop all work on the development, testing, and deployment of space strike weapons is the stance of the Soviet Union. However they may try to distort it in the White House, it remains unchanged and presented for talks in Geneva. This proposal is the main direction leading to a complete resolution of the issue of banning such weapons. Its implementation would also facilitate the curtailment or work on developing new kinds and types of nuclear weapons. Some U.S. politicians who advocate a sensible solution to the disarmament problem, stress that security cannot be guaranteed by military means, by military might; that talks have to be held on the basis of a freeze of existing nuclear missile potential, their reduction, and renunciation of attempts to militarize space.

In a poll conducted by the newspaper THE WALL STREET JOURNAL and the television company (?NBC) slightly more than one-third of those Americans polled reacted favorably to the "star wars" program. "The President has not achieved great success in his efforts to secure support for the Strategic Defense Initiative" states THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Document Full of 'Fabrications'

LD150314 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] The White House has put out a propaganda tract under the title "Soviet Strategic Defense Programs." A Washington correspondent of the Soviet news agency TASS reports that it contains all sorts of anti-Soviet fabrications. The booklet is yet another attempt by the White House to sell its "star wars" program to the public.

Just at the United States evades giving an official reply to the far-reaching and constructive Soviet proposals on the whole range of issues under discussion at Geneva, so it evades a practical approach to the task formulated by the USSR, that of averting an arms race in space and halting the arms race on earth. The Soviet proposal for stopping all work on developing, testing, and deploying space strike weapons is like a signpost pointing out the road leading to a complete solution of the problem of banning such weapons.

Its implementation would also put a stop to the development of new types and modification of nuclear weapons.

Some American politicians who favor a reasonable solution of the disarmament problem point out that the present crucial new stage requires an understanding of the fact that security cannot be assured by military means, by military strength, and that talks are needed on the basis of freezing existing nuclear missile potentials, scaling them down, and renouncing attempts to militarize space. A former head of the United States delegation at the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks, Gerard Smith, has told a news conference in Washington that the Reagan administration is trying to harpoon the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and remove all restrictions hampering the implementation of Reagan's "star wars" program. And the well known American astrophysicist and ecologist, Carl Sagan, has said Reagan's "star wars" program will not assure America's security. On the contrary, he told the paper USA TODAY, it could bring humanity to a nuclear catastrophe. Dr Sagan said the implementation of the Strategic Defense Initiative, as it is termed, will considerably increase the danger of a nuclear conflict breaking out, a fact admitted even by many specialists in the Washington administration.

In a poll conducted by the WALL STREET JOURNAL and the NBC television network, barely one-third of the people questioned spoke favorably of the "star wars" program. This led the WALL STREET JOURNAL to conclude that the President had not been very successful in his efforts to secure support for SDI.

GRINEVSKIY DISCUSSES PROPOSAL TO EXCHANGE PLANS

PM140849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "At the Stockholm Conference"]

[Test] Stockholm, October 11 TASS -- The statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to French parliamentarians on the Soviet Union's readiness to come to terms on exchanging yearly plans of military activities subject to notification is being extensively discussed at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe.

Speaking there today, leader of the Soviet delegation Oleg Grinevskiy said the scope of military exercises in Europe is among the more serious sources of distrust and suspicion.

As can be seen from the example of many NATO military maneuvers, the ground, air, and naval forces involved in them are not infrequently put on high combat alert and issued ammunition establishments, which makes it hard to distinguish these activities from the deployment of armed forces before a war.

In order to strengthen trust and make concealed preparations for war more difficult, Grinevskiy said, the Soviet Union suggests exchanging preliminary annual plans of the military activities subject to notification, which will include data about the major ground, air, and naval exercises in Europe and the adjacent sea (ocean) areas and the air space above them.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD120520 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1715 GMT 11 Oct 85

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Vladimir Yakovlevich Tsvetov, political observer of Central TV and All-Union Radio, with Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer]

Bovin Interview

[Text] [Tsvetov] Hello, comrades. The Moscow publishing house "Mezhdunarodnyye Otnosheniya" has just put out a book whose title and subheadings, in my opinion, reflect its contents extremely accurately. The book is entitled: "Let's Speak to the Point: About Peace and War; About Detente and Confrontation; About Disarmament and the Arms Race, and About Other problems in World Politics." The author of the book is Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer. He is with us in the studio now, but before I hand you over to him, I will just tell you about one particular feature of this book. It is a dialogue, a conversation to the point, between the author and you, esteemed radio listeners, -- yes, do not be astonished -- between the author and you, because Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich replies to those very same questions which are very frequently contained in your letters. We receive a great deal of letters from you. Since the available copies of this book is not great by comparison with the number of our listeners, I have invited Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich to the studio to reply to your questions, addressing himself directly to you.

[Bovin] The booklet, it must be said, came out during the summer and since then, events have been developing; there are no doubt issues which I did not manage to...

[Tsvetov, interrupting] Yes, they simply could not be included, because the booklet came out before such a major international event as the visit to France by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev...

[Bovin interrupting] So it is best to take a look first of all at those letters; then return to what the book says.

New Disarmament Proposals

[Tsvetov] That is exactly how I'd like to begin. Our listeners write in to say both the visit to France by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and the proposals on disarmament which he put forward in Paris provide hope for an easing of international tension and a relieving of the atmosphere somewhat. To what degree is this so, listeners ask?

[Bovin] Well, this is, of course, a very interesting question and a question that is difficult to answer, because hope and relief are feelings, they are emotions. But, it is a well-known fact that politics is impossible without emotions; emotions go together with politics. Of course, I agree with our listeners, with you, comrades: This visit to Paris and everything that took place there, naturally, did indeed raise my own hopes that generally speaking we are not eternally doomed to finding ourselves in a state of confrontation, that it is possible to return again to the path of detente, so to speak. Moreover, the Paris visit showed very well that you can talk; you can talk calmly, you can seek agreement, and if we fail to find agreement -- such situations are quite possible and I must say that there were such situations in Paris -- it does not mean at all that you have to wave the cold war flag again. The visit confirmed this.

Well, you all know what the specific results were, comrades, and I shall not go over them again; they are common knowledge. But, I would like to stress this. The Paris trip showed a combination of firmness in defending our fundamental interests, on the one hand, and realism, a sober assessment of both our possibilities, the possibilities of our partners and the possibilities of reaching some kind of accords, on the other hand. It showed realism and sobriety combined with dynamism, flexibility, and a willingness to consider the interests of our partners. These features were particularly characteristic of the Paris trip and the talks which took place there, both the talks among politicians and the conversations between politicians and journalists. All this shows that if things go that way, and I think they will, it gives one greater hope.

[Tsvetov] Washington's first reaction to the Soviet proposals advanced in Paris was mixed. Listeners ask whether there is any foundation to the assertions of certain Washington leaders that the Soviet proposals are disadvantageous to the United States.

[Bovin] Let us look at their overall approach. This is what the Americans are saying: The Soviet Union has overtaken the United States in the military-strategic context. So the United States has fallen behind and she must catch up with the Soviet Union. That is their basic premise. They go on in the following vein: Alright, let's suppose we accept the Soviet Union's proposal: We reduce ours by 50 percent, and they reduce theirs by 50 percent. But since we are behind the Soviet Union, with this symmetrical reduction the present lack of symmetry will be preserved. So we will continue to be behind and they will be in front of us. For this reason, say the Americans, the Soviet Union needs to remove more arms than us. Then it will be fair. That is the U.S. position. In order to be able to assess this U.S. approach, you have to take a look at the structure of our strategic forces and the U.S. forces. There is no secret involved here; they are all known facts. When in 1979, in Vienna, as you will recall, the SALT II Treaty was being signed -- a treaty which was not, regrettably, ratified by the Americans -- a document was signed simultaneously with this under the title, Agreement on Basic Data. In other words, the sides exchanged official basic data on their strategic forces.

Let's take a look. The Americans, for instance, declared that they had 1,054 land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles. We declared 1,398 at that time -- land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles, that is. The result is that it would appear that the Americans are right -- we have more of these missiles. But let's pursue this further and we shall see that we have 156 heavy bombers, for instance, while the Americans have 573. So, they have a nearly fourfold superiority. Let us look at another very important component: submarines carrying ballistic missiles. We have, it must be admitted, an advantage in numbers of submarines; we have more submarines than the Americans and we have more launch tubes. But the point is that it is not submarines that hit the target and not missiles, but warheads. So the American strategic submarine fleet has a salvo comprising roughly 6,000 warheads, while our salvo is about 2,500. As you can see, this is quite a substantial difference in favor of the Americans. So there you have it. This strategic equality is the sum of inequalities in specific types of armed forces; that is how it must be understood. There is an old joke which goes something like this. There's this statistician and someone asks him a question. He says: I can prove that there are more Irish than Chinese. How can you do that, he is asked. He says: Try counting just the redheads. So when the Americans go on about this inequality in our favor, they very often count only the redheads: they count only what it is advantageous for them to count and not what is disadvantageous. The result is this distortion, which does not exist in reality. So, that is their general premise, that is why they say it is disadvantageous.

What they say is this: When you talk of this 50 percent, what is involved is weapons which can reach U.S. territory from the Soviet side and weapons which can reach our territory.

So, using this calculation, the Americans should also reduce their forward-based forces -- those located in Western Europe, for instance: the Pershings and cruise missiles -- because they can hit our territory. And we should not cut our SS-20 missiles, for instance, within the framework of this agreement, since they cannot reach U.S. territory. What they say is that this is unjust. But you have to look at the geostrategic situation of the two sides. The Americans, you see, have taken these forces right up to our borders; we cannot fail to take this into account. I would just like to stress that what we have proposed is not in the least an ultimatum. It is a proposal for conducting talks. We have placed our proposal on the table and it would now be interesting to hear the Americans' specific reply to these proposals.

[Tsvetov] Excuse me, may I interrupt you? There has been no specific reply for the time being, but some hints as to the possible contents of the reply have been made by President Reagan. What I have in mind is his statement, which I want to quote: We will continue to strive to cooperate with the Soviet Union in order to resolve existing problems, to try to achieve agreement on arms reduction which would be fair and verifiable and to lay the foundations for a more secure life in the present-day world, unquote. This is what Reagan said. But, on the other hand, there are also other voices to be heard in Washington. Representatives of the Pentagon, reflecting the interests of the military-industrial complex and other departments interested in the nuclear and space arms race, are trying to suggest to the public the impossibility of achieving positive results at the November meeting. Which position is to gain the upper hand will probably only become clear at the meeting itself. The letters which have just come in also include the following question: What new element has been brought to international relations as regards negotiations relating to nuclear disarmament by the Soviet proposal to have the Soviet Union discuss this issue separately with France and Britain?

European Arms Talks

[Bovin] Well, just look at the logic of the French and the British. Here is what they say: Yes, we have nuclear forces, we have the delivery means -- incidentally, they can reach the Soviet Union's territory -- but they are our forces, they are our independent strategic forces. We do not have the slightest desire to see our forces figure in the context of Soviet-American discussions and talks. They are quite another matter, they say. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev did indeed say in Paris, Yes, he said, we understand this logic. We understand it very well. So let us discuss this topic directly. This is, so to speak, the new element introduced by our proposal: Let's talk directly. But for the French and the British this matter is, of course, admittedly a rather delicate one. What Mitterrand said was: We shall not hold talks, but as for an exchange of views -- yes, we are willing to hold an exchange of views. Evidently, I think, the British response will probably be couched in roughly the same tone. Well, that is not important in the present instance. What is important is to begin this discussion. If the Geneva talks do well and there are some sort of improvements in the overall correlation of strategic forces, so to speak, this will also create the basis for some sort of headway in Europe, if this problem is taken separately. Mikhail Sergeyevich did in fact propose that the problem of Euroweapons could be separated from the problems under discussion in Geneva and resolved separately. To some extent this perhaps makes it easier to approach this matter.

It is being said both in Paris and London: Why are you fretting over there? By comparison with, say, your potential or with the U.S. potential, we have a small number of nuclear weapons and means of delivery. Well, of course, relatively speaking it is a small number. Naturally, I do not know at whom and what the French and British missiles are targeted, but I can only suppose that the French missiles, for instance, are not targeted on New York, nor on London, and I think they are not targeted on Bonn.

The Western press says that currently the French strategic weapons can cover 100 targets on Soviet territory. If you consider the French modernization program which has been adopted and is being implemented in France at the moment, in 5 years these French systems will be able to cover 600 targets on Soviet territory. For instance, they have just launched the first submarine of the series; it is called "Inflexible." It has 16 launch tubes; that is, 16 missiles, each with six warheads with a capacity of about 150 kilotons. This is a total of 96 warheads on one submarine; by the nineties they intend to launch five such submarines. This is altogether something we must take into consideration; we cannot fail to take it into consideration, because both Britain and France are NATO members. That is why we are talking about these French and British missiles; this is quite understandable. We cannot, I repeat, fail to take into consideration this increasingly substantial addition to the U.S. potential. The proposal made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev provides an opportunity for discussing the situation and assessing what the prospects are in a calm atmosphere; for attempting to sound out some kind of mutually acceptable compromise.

U.S. Arms in Europe

[Tsvetov] A serious complication of the international atmosphere has arisen due to the siting [razmeshcheniye, here and throughout paragraph] in Europe of medium-range nuclear weapons in France. The United States declares that the siting of the Soviet SS-20 missiles in Eastern Europe sparked the siting in Western Europe of American Pershings and cruise missiles by way of a countermeasure. Several letters from listeners put the question in the following way: Perhaps it is worth our while, in fact, to renounce the siting of SS-20 missiles?

[Bovin] The Americans sited [razmestit] nuclear weapons in Europe long before the appearance of the SS-20's. Europe had, for instance, U.S. aircraft carrying nuclear warheads -- both based on the decks of aircraft-carriers and at bases in Britain, for instance. Then, as we have already said, the British and French strategic forces appeared. As a reaction to this, we started to install the SS-20's. We also had our SS-4 and SS-5 systems -- let me say in passing, they were even more powerful than the SS-20 -- and no problems emerged.

[Tsvetov] So there was no distortion?

[Bovin] There was no distortion. Because if you consider not just these missiles, but also the overall position, including the aircraft, what you end up with is exactly what goes under the name of rough parity. Then we started to modernize. Our SS-4's, for instance, had been installed 20 years earlier and the missiles had become obsolete; and we began to replace them with new missiles. Yes, they are of course improved missiles, that is understandable: They have three warheads each; they are mobile. But they perform the same strategic tasks as were being performed earlier. However, when the Americans began to install Pershing-II's and cruise missiles, for instance, this was a qualitatively new situation, because these missiles, I repeat, can reach the Soviet Union's territory; in this sense they act as an addition to the U.S. central strategic potential. After all, what difference does it make to us what missile falls on Minsk; a missile launched from the territory of the FRG or from somewhere in the area of certain American states? It makes no difference to us. Thus, we react to these missiles quite strenuously. All the more so because there is the additional point that the closer the launcher is, the shorter the flight time. And, when the flight time is 6 or 8 minutes, as at present, there is practically no time left for any kind of reasoned reaction, you have to switch on the computers. The result is that political decisions are placed in the hands of machines, figuratively speaking. That is also highly undesirable; all kinds of mistakes and accidents are possible here. This is the reason for our reaction.

Our SS-20's, I repeat, are a means of counterbalancing U.S. forward-based forces and also the British and French potentials. As far as the Pershings and cruise missiles are concerned, there is documentary evidence that they were put into production, they began to be developed [razrabatyvat] long before we installed the SS-20's.

[Tsvetov] In this way, the siting [razmeshcheniye] of the SS-20 missiles was brought about by harsh necessity, by harsh reality.

[Bovin] Yes, because, of course, instead of 200 SS-20 missiles, it would be better if we could build perhaps 200 good hospitals, as well as 400 schools, and other things along the same lines. But, unfortunately, we live in a world in which we cannot fail to take account of what surrounds us and the security of the state is the number one priority for us, I would say. It is necessary, unfortunately, to spend money on missiles.

Strategic Defense Initiative

[Tsvetov] I should now like to touch on a group of questions concerning the American plan for so-called "star wars." Listeners draw attention to the fact that the U.S. Administration continues to assert that the Strategic Defense Initiative is an exclusively peaceful thing, a kind of panacea for the threat of nuclear war.

[Bovin] It is impossible to clearly differentiate between the functions of different weapons systems, dividing them into defensive and offensive. Let us suppose that the Americans put some sort of laser system for destroying our missiles into space. Unquestionably, if such a system comes into being it will be able to be used for destroying missiles and in this sense it is a defensive system: As Reagan says, it kills weapons, not people. But the whole snag is that it is a dual-purpose system: A laser can be used equally successfully to destroy our missile or any target on earth; it can be used to set fire to a town or to burn crops of some kind. So -- I repeat -- the effect is that these strike space systems are dual-purpose, objectively speaking: They can be a means of defense, and they can be a means of attack. This is the fundamental -- I don't want to say mistake -- but the fact is that the Americans are attempting to cover up this circumstance. Moreover, they will, of course, say: We have no intention of attacking you. We just want to defend ourselves.

The whole point, dear friends, is that in politics it is very difficult to take intentions as a guide. In politics you must consider not intentions, but objective possibilities. The systems which they want to make can, objectively speaking, serve as a means not just of defense, but also attack. This is what we must consider. The second point is that while developing [razrabatyvat] their so-called peaceful defensive systems, they are not curtailing the development [razvitiye] of offensive systems in the least. Moreover, in parallel with the start of research in the "star wars" framework, they are actively modernizing all of their offensive forces. And in what direction are they doing this? Well, take the MX missile, take the new missile for submarines. How do they differ from existing missiles? First, accuracy is enhanced. There is a concept known as CEP, the circular error probable. For these up-to-date new missiles this comes to around 90 meters. That is the pinpoint accuracy involved. The capacity is also being increased. What is the significance of the combination of accuracy and capacity? These are missiles which are designed for hitting, above all, military targets of some sort, launch silos or some sort of control bases. In other words, they are first-strike weapons.

In developing [sozdavat] these weapons -- which are, objectively speaking, first-strike weapons and, in addition, a shield behind which they can find cover from our counter-strike -- they are attempting to destroy the established balance of forces; to acquire an advantage which would enable them, in difficult circumstances of some kind to dictate their terms and to seek solutions to problems of one kind or another on their terms. That is where things are leading to. We cannot take any other approach to this program which they call the Strategic Defense Initiative. Although, formally, this sounds terribly defensive and thus peaceful, if we take a deeper look we will see various possibilities are to be found here, including the possibility of attack, which we cannot fail to take into account.

Soviet Arms Lead

[Tsvetov] The following question is asked by listeners in their letters: Is it true that the Soviet Union has taken a large lead over the United States in the field of antimissile defense, as Washington asserts, using this assertion as the basis for drafting new plans for the arms race?

[Bovin] The Americans have been playing that record for a long time now, alleging that we are overtaking them now in this area, now in that, and that the poor Americans are ceaselessly trying their utmost to catch up with us. Well, I have in front of me a study which was brought out 2 years ago in America, published by academics at the University of California. They say that in the years since the war there have been 14 turning points in the buildup of nuclear armaments; moments at which some sort of new systems appeared. They say that of these 14, 13 were initiated by the Americans. In other words, of the 14 systems, 13 were first started by the Americans.

They also say that in only one case can the attribution be put at something like 50-50. The reference is to intercontinental ballistic missiles. The reality was we conducted the first tests in August 1957 and the Americans in November 1958 -- more than a year later. We were supposedly ahead here; we began the thing. Let me say in passing that they sited [razmestit] their missiles more rapidly than us. This is the situation that emerges: Always at these qualitative stages, so to speak, in the arms race, the Americans were ahead and we had to catch up with them. That is not because we are weaker. No, it is because it is not our choice. We do not need to spend our money and expend our energies on this. But I repeat, we have already said this: In our harsh world, we are compelled to do this.

Now the same thing is happening with antimissile defense. Again they are saying that we have overtaken them. Of course, you will all realize very well, comrades, that, in general, we are also conducting research of various kinds; I mean research involving space. To be precise, not so long ago a brochure was published under the title "Star Wars: Illusions and Danger" [Avezdnyye Voyny: Illyuzii i Opesnost], by Voenizdat. It expresses the, so to speak, semiofficial viewpoint of our Ministry of Defense. Let me read you a passage. Here is what it says: Of course, research work in the area of space, including the military sphere, is also taking place in the Soviet Union. But its purpose is not to develop [sozdaniye] space strike weapons or large-scale space antimissile defense systems. It is connected with the improvement of space systems for early warning and observation, communications, and navigation. The Soviet Union is not developing [sozdavat] space strike weapons. The Soviet Union does not intend to build an antimissile defense of the country's territory. That is our position; let me say that it has been set out in specific terms. What the Americans are going on about is that somewhere in the Krasnoyarsk area a radar station, a fairly big one, a major one, is being built. They keep saying: Look here, you're building this station.

It is banned; such systems are banned by the treaty on the limitation of antimissile defense. This means that you want to deploy [razvertivat] a defense of this sort.

Let me quote what Marshal of the Soviet Union Ashromeyev has written on this subject. He says the following: The point, however, is that the radar station which is being built in the Krasnoyarsk area does not come under the restrictions in Article Six of the antimissile defense treaty. It has nothing at all to do with a system for providing early warning of missile attack. This station is designed for tracking space objects. The U.S. side has been informed of this. That is the way the matter looks. Of course, we have every potential for developing [sozdavat] laser weapons and beam weapons, but we simply do not want to. We do not want to and, if the Americans do not force it on us, we won't. Hence, the importance of the talks which are to be held in Geneva.

[Tsvetov] So, in other words, in making this completely unfounded complaint against us, the United States is trying to cover up its own deployment [rezvertvaniye] of anti-missile weapons.

[Bovin] It is a type of alibi for them: Since the Soviet Union has done this, we must now do the same in order to catch up. I repeat: This is an old form of reasoning which has been shown to be incorrect dozens of times. But no, they continue repeating it.

U.S. Approach to Detente

[Tsvetov] Now, a question which crops up particularly frequently in radio listeners' letters: Who broke off the process of detente?

[Bovin] As for the requirements of detente, they are quite serious ones: If we have detente, that means you must stop interfering in the internal affairs of other states, you must negotiate on disarmament, you must lower the militarization of your society, you must know how to find some compromises with your opponents -- a state which you may not like -- and you must seek agreement. Now I fear that the Americans have not passed this test of detente. What has come about? They have suffered a defeat in Vietnam, they have been expelled from Iran, and they said: There, look, that's what detente means -- under detente, we are being beaten and driven from everywhere, poor America, victim of detente. That was their logic. It did not enter their minds that they were defeated in Vietnam or expelled from Iran not because there was detente, but because they were playing a game there which they could not win. Detente -- they say -- prevented them from asserting themselves there. If that is the case, then there is no need for detente and it is from here, so to speak, that this policy is derived; this policy, perhaps, of a kind of social-political revenge: to return those lost positions to America, to return to what was once called the Pax Americana, peace American-style, the American peace, and the simplest variation is, of course, force, the policy of force. America is a strong country; we have weapons, we have everything. Now the simplest variation -- I repeat it once again -- is to return from these complications of detente to the simple black-and-white world where the strong are always right and the weak are always wrong. That, the, was roughly their approach.

[Tsvetov] One of the arguments against detente is Washington's assertion that detente is impossible in conditions of a large number of regional conflicts of various types.

[Bovin] I will cite the following analogy: The year is 1972, you remember? Nixon is coming to Moscow. Well, literally 2 weeks before this visit, he gave the order to blockade and mine the port of Haiphong in Vietnam.

Our ships were there, our airplanes were there, the situation became very aggravated, and in Moscow the question naturally arose: Is it worth receiving him in Moscow in these circumstances? Still, they decided that, yes, it was worth it. No matter how important what is taking place in Vietnam may be, there are things such as, let's say, detente, let's say, the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations. One problem is more important, another problem is more significant, yet another is less significant, and let's say, the interests of detente on a global scale are of course more important than the regional problem which, per se, may be very important.

[Tsvetov] And, developing this issue, radio listeners also set themselves the following idea: To whose advantage in the United States it it to undermine the process of detente?

[Bovin] It is a capitalist society and it is advantageous to those for whom militarization yields a profit; that is primarily the military-industrial complex. By the way, it is very interesting -- well, many may know this, but maybe many do not know it -- that the very notion of a military-industrial complex was brought into usage by none other than Dwight Eisenhower, the President of the United States of America. As it happens, in this small book with which we started our conversation, I quote this: So, when Eisenhower was already retiring from his post -- this was 17 January 1961 -- he delivered a famous speech of his, a farewell speech, where he said precisely that there is a need to beware of the military-industrial complex establishing an influence unjustified by anything. Unfortunately, Eisenhower's warning was not heeded and this complex is currently one of the main forces which determines the flow of U.S. life. Militarization is advantageous for them, arms are advantageous for them, and if there is no tension, what is the point of upgrading armaments? There you are; of course, they are using their huge influence in order to undermine detente and to make profits from this.

Well, this is a narrow approach, but there is a wider one. For in America there are powerful enough circles who believe that in the conditions of detente it is difficult to stabilize capitalism: That is order to stabilize capitalism, stabilize the role of America in the world, it is necessary to turn from detente back to tension and this will allow America to use strong-arm methods more actively and bring greater influence to bear upon the revival of sorts of the role of the United States in the modern world. This also works against detente. There are leaders who say that in order to consolidate the position of capitalism, tension is not at all essential. But this is of course a difficult and hard path. It demands courage, intellectual and political. The traditional things are simpler. And so they are done: In order to stabilize capitalism, international tension is needed, a strengthening of militarism is needed.

'Myth' of Soviet Threat

[Tsvetov] At the press conference in Paris, one of the journalists putting a question to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said that over the postwar period the Soviet Union has put forward almost a hundred peaceful proposals of one kind or another. Our listeners, pointing out the journalist's count, write: Why is it then that in the West they are always debating the Soviet threat. What are they up to?

[Bovin] I have had occasion to visit the West quite a few times. And I have asked many people with whom I have talked, journalists, politicians, scientists: Tell me, do you believe that the Soviet Union poses a threat to Europe, that it is contemplating an attack on Europe? Not one person, and these were all sorts of people, said yes, they believe this is possible. Here the paradoxical phenomenon occurs.

On the level of personal conversations, when you are talking to someone specifically, no one believes in this threat, but when the matter is being discussed on an official level, this very Soviet threat as a phenomenon of some sort of mass consciousness arises. It is apparent that some kind of inertia is present here. This inertia has been present since 1917, this political stereotype. Naturally, socialism poses a threat to capitalism on the ideological front, but it has been transformed into the Soviet threat precisely, as if the Soviet Union would be prepared to send out its tank divisions and pass through the whole of Europe up to the Atlantic Ocean tomorrow.

[Tsvetov] Here one probably ought to point out that in conditions when the sphere of capitalism's domination is narrowing, when the political influence of the working class throughout the world is growing, and the effect of the ever growing strength of real socialism is being seen on the capitalist system, imperialism feels that it is losing the struggle of ideas. In order to slander socialism and consequently, its ideology, the argument of the Soviet threat is being hyped.

[Bovin] In this way this very myth about the Soviet threat is cultivated. Particularly [as there is hardly anyone] for whom detente is not advantageous. By the way, for those for whom detente is not advantageous, it is very advantageous for this myth about the Soviet threat to be maintained, because through this myth they receive quite real money for continuing the arms race; for new weapons systems, for militarizing society and, by the way, even for militarizing political thinking, which is perhaps the most frightening thing. This is what the myth about the Soviet threat is needed for; therefore, it is steadfastly supported by the huge apparatus of mass information and propaganda.

Summit Preparations

[Tsvetov] I have calculated that two of every three letters sent in by listeners deal with the forthcoming meeting of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev with President Reagan. Listeners write that they can see how widely and intensively the Soviet side is preparing for the negotiations; but how is the American side preparing for them?

[Bovin] Let's take the organizational side. Reagan is meeting with his Western colleagues. He has already met with Lord Carrington, the secretary general of NATO, for instance. The National Security Council is holding conferences in the White House and 25 reports have been prepared for Reagan on various topics; about the Soviet Union, about our armaments, and about our psychology, by the way. Reagan has had three meetings with one lady, a prominent academic in America studying our domestic matters and what is called the Slavic soul, I suppose. So he invited her and she told him what the Russians are like and how one should approach them. By the way, this lady has quite a good opinion of us. So he talked with her. All these preparations are going on. Naturally, they are also going on here; we are consulting with our allies. But, the other side of it, is that we tried to take concrete steps to relieve the atmosphere, to ease the atmosphere around the Geneva talks; we proposed, for instance, not to test antisatellite weapons, not to continue nuclear blasts, and to freeze the present level of armaments. Everytime the Americans answered with a no and continued nuclear explosions; they continued testing antisatellite systems flexing their military muscles. The impression is formed that the Americans, preparing for Geneva, want to demonstrate their uncompromising attitude; they want to demonstrate that they are standing by this position. They have begun the "star wars" program and Reagan has announced that it cannot be a bargaining chip; whatever happens they shall be carrying out this program.

There should be a compromise. No political matter between countries which are so divided as we and the Americans can be resolved by other than finding some kind of compromise. Recently, I came across a book with a preface written by former FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The preface contains the following words: A cardinal necessity in politics is to see oneself in the other person's shoes. Anyone who cannot or does not wish to do this is not suitable for peaceful foreign policymaking. Anyone who does not wish to take the goals and interests of another seriously is no good at compromise. Anyone who is no good at compromise is not in a position to preserve peace. I have a feeling that the Americans can in no way see our point of view. They do not want to consider our interests at all. Without this it is very difficult to come to an understanding.

But we are indeed -- Mikhail Sergeyevich has spoken of this -- we are indeed willing to try and sound out the possibility of this compromise to find some kind of field of common interests or of parallel interests between ourselves and America, because it is only within the framework of this field that one can reach agreement. They cannot psychologically master their own feelings and force themselves to take our legitimate interests into account.

It is interesting that in America now, they always say they have freedom of the press; but on the other hand, there is a kind of atmosphere of intellectual and political terror, I would say. Quite recently THE LOS ANGELES TIMES carried an article by Cohen, a Princeton University professor, and it's interesting what he wrote concerning Soviet-American relations. This is what he writes: Intellectuals are frightened by the new atmosphere of cold war and political intolerance, particularly towards the Soviet Union. Debate is again being cut short by crusader-censors, Cohen writes, and he goes on: Whole cohorts of publications in the spirit of the cold war are again sticking labels indiscriminately on any people who express disagreement with present policies saying that they are pro-Soviet, soft, fellow-travellers, or appeasers. That is the situation in America. On the one hand, there is a persistent hammering home of the idea that we've stood up for the "star wars" program and we're going to go on standing up for it; we've been carrying out our test program and we're going to go on doing so. That is on the one hand. On the other hand, there is the attempt to influence public opinion using severe methods, so there is no possibility of this policy being subjected to reasoned criticism. Well, of course, we too are all looking forward hopefully to Geneva; but let us be realists, comrades -- it is going to be a very difficult talk.

Possibility of Nuclear War

[Tsvetov] Finally, another question that crops up often in the letters from listeners. Is there a fatal inevitability of nuclear war?

[Bovin] In history it is difficult to talk about any fatal inevitability. I would put it like this: In abstract terms there are two possibilities. There is the possibility of a third world war -- this exists as a real possibility -- and there is the possibility of preventing this war. Of course, I understand this reply does not satisfy anyone and people demand an evaluation of these possibilities; which is more likely? Despite the real threat of war, I nevertheless think the likelihood of this war being prevented is greater than the likelihood that it will break out. The main guarantee here, the main guarantee of peace, is the military and strategic parity which exists between us and the Americans.

If this parity exists, then the aggressor understands perfectly that he will be destroyed; that starting that kind of war means suicide. Insofar as this is understood by everyone -- and the Americans understand it perfectly -- this is perhaps the best guarantee today, I repeat, against anyone deliberately starting that kind of war.

It is impossible to stop at this. There are, for instance, possibilities of an accidental beginning of a war, of some sort of mistaken calculations, of a computer somewhere malfunctioning or someone's nerves giving way, of someone pushing the button. Somewhere in the course of an escalation of events in some regional crisis -- the Middle East or Central America or wherever -- some kind of process might occur which could end in a nuclear attack which no one expected.

The Americans, by the way, are now reviewing their military doctrine. They are trying to feel about for some means of waging nuclear war which nonetheless would not mean suicide for them, but would allow them to gain victory. This is also very dangerous because if they believe such a thing, they may go ahead with this war. Therefore, of course, the threat of war is real, although I repeat that the probability of preventing war, and I stand by this, is fairly great now and greater than the probability of a war starting. The balance of fear is not our ideal. It is a frightful world in which one has to live with this sword of Damocles of a nuclear threat hanging over us. To avoid this, disarmament is just what we need. It is the only sensible alternative. People have created huge piles of armaments and people can raze these piles to the ground. Disarmament is necessary for this. This will be the main topic at the negotiations in Geneva. Despite the difficulties that will be there, I am sure that if there is even the slightest chance of coming to an accord, this slightest chance will be used to feel about for some possibility of a compromise for a mutually acceptable solution, for a shift in Soviet-American relations to a new positive phase.

[Tsvetov] Thank you very much, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich. I thank you on my behalf and on behalf of our listeners. Now it's time to say farewell to those listening. All the best to you. We await your new letters with questions on the international situation. Good-bye.

REJOINDERS CRITICIZE REAGAN STATEMENT ON TERRORISM

Aeroflot Hijacking Viewed

LD111351 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1228 GMT 11 Oct 85

["An Observer's Rejoinder" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Oct (TASS) -- TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Last Thursday [10 October] President Reagan of the United States stated to American journalists in a Chicago airport that the persons who carried out the killing of a U.S. citizen on board the Italian cruise liner Achille Lauro would be given the death penalty in America. Well, the anger and indignation of the Americans at the misdeed which was committed on board the cruise ship by aggressors is understandable and just. The crimes of terrorists, wherever they are committed, should be punished with all the severity of the law, and this severity must be observed rigorously with respect to all persons who commit such acts.

In connection with this, one cannot fail to recall the no less malicious criminal hijackers of a Soviet plane, the father and son Brazinskas, who have settled down on a lasting basis and without punishment in the United States.

Not only did they hijack a Soviet aircraft in 1970, but they also committed a very serious crime on board (i.e. on the territory of the Soviet Union) -- they murdered the young stewardess Nina Kurchenko in cold blood and wounded several other crew members. The U.S. authorities have responded with a categorical refusal to all requests and demands on the Soviet side for the handing over of the criminals to Soviet justice. And the victim of these murderers was a totally innocent young girl who died in the very prime of her life.

The Brazinskas enjoy the protection of the U.S. authorities to this very day. In life there are no "good terrorists" and "bad terrorists". The principles of international relations demand a single attitude to those who threaten or take the life through ill will of the citizens of any country.

Reagan Challenged

PM151029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Melor Sturua article: "Mr President, Set an Example!"]

[Text] The U.S. President was feeling very resolute. What he said left no doubt of that. Arriving in good old Chicago from Washington 11 October, he told reporters that the people responsible for the seizure of the Italian ship Achille Lauro must be brought to justice. They would be sentenced to death in the United States for their murder of a U.S. citizen on board the ship, he added. Then Reagan said: "We believe that no responsible country should grant these people a refuge. They must be handed over to the state that has proper jurisdiction to punish them."

On the same day, 11 October, the White House made the following statement in Reagan's name: "The President would like once again to stress that an international scourge like terrorism can be eradicated if every member of the community of civilized peoples fulfills their duty equally -- and does not let slip the least opportunity to capture terrorists, hand them over to the courts, and punish them wherever they are found.

"We cannot tolerate terrorism in any form. We will continue to take every necessary measure at our disposal to combat such repulsive phenomena. Neither terrorism nor terrorists should find a refuge anywhere."

True, terrorism in any form is intolerable. True, terrorists must not find refuge anywhere. True, just retribution must strike them without fail. Outwardly, Reagan's statements -- in Washington and Chicago -- are quite right. One would like to agree, but....

I think -- more, I have no doubt -- that the U.S. President counts his country among the community of civilized peoples. But does it consistently fulfill the duty which arises from that? I will not make unsubstantiated statements or plunge into generalizations. I will confine myself to a specific example which is to some extent analagous to the Achille Lauro case. In our example there was also a hijacking; this time not of a ship, but of a plane. In our example there was also a murder; not of the American Leon Klinghoffer, but of the Soviet girl Nadezhda Kurchenko. It happened back in October 1970. The terrorists -- Brazinskis, father and son -- seized and hijacked an Aeroflot plane, killing stewardess Kurchenko and wounding two other crew members.

Some time later the terrorists and murderers turned up in the United States. Despite the fact that the Brazinskis' actions are regarded throughout the civilized world as the gravest crime, the American authorities took the bandits under their wing and offered them asylum on U.S. territory. The Soviet Union repeatedly raised the question of the extradition of the air pirates with Washington. But for years these legitimate demands have gone unsatisfied. The criminal killers are at liberty, enjoying all the benefits of American civilization.

What is this, Mr President, combating terrorism or encouraging it?

In your Chicago statement you said eloquently that no country should grant refuge to such people (or rather, degenerates); that they must be handed over to the states which have proper jurisdiction to punish them. Bravo and again bravo, Mr President! In relation to the Brazinskis case, this is what your words mean: The United States should not give them refuge. The United States should immediately stop harboring them and hand over the murderers to Soviet justice.

You will agree, Mr President, that that is the only way to interpret your words, if -- but it's a big "if"! -- you really meant what you said.

The White House statement emphasizes that no opportunity to capture terrorists, hand them over to the courts, and punish them must be let slip; that all appropriate measures must be adopted to this end. In the case of the Brazinskis terrorists, this creates no difficulty. They are not hiding; they have not had plastic surgery or changed their names. They could be taken, so to speak, with bare hands, without any need to knock together special groups of commandos or paratroopers; without launching F-14 jet planes from the aircraft carrier Saratoga; without crossing international airspace; without making a Boeing-737 belonging to another country's airline land at an airfield in yet another country; without setting in motion the NATO intelligence services, as was the case with the seizure of the Achille Lauro, or rather with the seizure of its hijackers; and -- most important -- without engaging in terrorism on a global, state-wide scale, but by combating it on the scale of elementary civilization.

So, Mr President, set an example, prove that your words and deeds do not diverge. Remember the just and wise American saying: "Charity begins at home."

CASEY RESORTS TO 'DISINFORMATION' ABOUT TERRORISM

LD160848 Moscow TASS in English 2122 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, October 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Alexander Lyutiy reports:

Addressing a conference of the "C-R-I International" research organisation, U.S. Central Intelligence Agency Director William Casey resorted to disinformation and slander methods, which are typical of the CIA, by alleging that the Soviet Union acts as one with international terrorism. Moreover, according to him, some "terrorist organisations" have their missions in the USSR and other socialist countries.

The provocative statements by William Casey and also public statements by other U.S. Administration officials on the subject of "international terrorism" are apparently in pursuit of justifying the U.S. gangster acts of sabotage in the world arena. It is the U.S. Administration itself that pursues the policy of state terrorism. This is evidenced by the undeclared wars waged by the United States against sovereign Nicaragua, Angola, Mozambique, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. Just a few days ago, the U.S. press reported that the U.S. Congress voted in closed session to give nearly 300 million dollars to the CIA this fiscal year for covert shipments of weapons to Afghan counterrevolutionaries sowing death and destruction in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In his speech the CIA chief tried to bind the U.S. allies more tightly to the policy of state terrorism by calling them to broaden cooperation, specifically, in the collection of intelligence information.

BUSH MEETS WITH ZHAO ZIYANG FOR 'FRANK' TALKS

PM160949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit to the PRC"]

[Text] Beijing, October 15 TASS -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the Chinese People's Republic, and U.S. Vice-President George Bush, who has arrived in China on an official visit, held talks here yesterday, XINHUA news agency reported. According to a spokesman for the PRC Foreign Ministry, during the talks, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, they had a frank and useful exchange of opinions on important international problems and bilateral relations."

Zhao Ziyang demanded during the talks that the American side strictly abide by the Chinese-American communique of August 17, 1982. In order to solve the Taiwan issue peacefully the Chinese government is prepared, acting on the "one state with two regimes" concept, to agree to terms even more favorable to Taiwan than were applied in settling the Sianggang issue.

According to a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China, Bush said that Sino-American relations were good on the whole. Trade and economic relations between the two countries were developing quickly. At the same time, Bush agreed with Zhao Ziyang that there still were obstacles and problems in relations between the two countries.

NAKASONE LINKS BETTER RELATIONS, TERRITORIAL ISSUE

LD141512 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo October 14 TASS -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has addressed a policy statement to the extraordinary (?parliamentary) session, which opened here today. He welcomed the upcoming Soviet-American summit meeting and voiced the hope that it would bring about real results in lessening international tensions and in disarmament.

Nakasone declared for "establishing stable relations with the Soviet Union based on true mutual understanding" and for a further development of a dialogue between the two countries. At the same time the prime minister again linked prospects for the development of bilateral relations with official Tokyo's unlawful claims to the Soviet Union's territory.

It also follows from the prime minister's speech that the policy of strengthening the military-strategic alliance with Washington remains the basis of the current Japanese leadership's foreign policy. The government, Nakasone said, intends to work for a "qualitative strengthening" of the Japanese Armed Forces. In an attempt at bringing down the wave of criticism from the opposition and broad public, the prime minister claimed that his cabinet "would observe" the limitation of military spendings to one per cent of the gross national income. Yet, the new militaristic programme for 1986-1990 recently adopted by the Nakasone cabinet actually signals a renunciation of this provision.

JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER SEEKS SHEVARNADZE VISIT

LD122033 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1835 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow Oct 12 (TANJUG) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze at the Kremlin today received Japanese ambassador to the Soviet Union Yasua Katori who delivered him Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's message for Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

This is a second message from the Japanese prime minister to the chief of the Soviet party. The first was delivered on September 17 by President of the Socialist Party of Japan Masashi Ishibashi when he was received by the Soviet leader at the Kremlin.

Gorbachev's answer to Nakasone was delivered by Soviet Culture Minister Petr Demichev when he was on visit to Japan in the latter part of September.

An increased frequency of messages between Tokyo and Moscow is explained among foreign circles here by the possibility of improving relations between the two adjacent countries. It is learnt unofficially that the Japanese prime minister insists that the announced visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze to Tokyo should take place before the year is out.

'ARRANGEMENT' FOR PACIFIC AIR ROUTE SAFETY ACTIVATED

LD112142 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo October 11 TASS -- A ceremony of an exchange of notes between the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, the ambassadors of the USSR and the USA on the entering into force of a memorandum on an arrangement for raising the safety of the flights of civil aircraft along the established routes in the northern Pacific has taken place here.

Shintaro Abe, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, in a brief speech of greetings, voiced satisfaction with the understandings reached. He expressed hope that the talks, which have begun in Moscow, on procedures necessary for the implementation of the terms of the memorandum will likewise end successfully and resultant agreements will serve to broaden and deepen cooperation between the USSR, Japan, and the U.S. in the cause of ensuring the safety of flights in the northern Pacific.

JAPAN-U.S. MILITARY COOPERATION 'INCREASING'

OW132230 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Following is a commentary by Dmitriyev on increasing Japan-U.S. military cooperation:

A joint exercise of the Japanese Ground Self-Defense Force and the U.S. Marine Corps is scheduled to be held from late October through early November at the Ojojihara training ground, Miyagi Prefecture. It will involve a massive force of the 6th Infantry division on Japan's side and U.S. Marines stationed in Okinawa on the Pentagon's side.

Both Washington and Tokyo view conducting joint exercises as a major step in Japan-U.S. military cooperation within the security treaty's framework. It was none other than this matter that figured prominently during Defense Agency Director General Kato's visit to the United States in June. Revitalization of joint exercises was a topic in his talks with U.S. military officials.

U.S. Marines participating in the upcoming joint exercise belong to the Rapid Development Force [RDF] stationed on Okinawa. The RDF is supposed to be deployed openly and rapidly to any hot spot on earth to defend the so-called vital interests of the United States. It is a force with an extremely aggressive and interventionist nature. This makes one wonder what in the world the Japanese troops are trying to learn from the RDF, and what experiences they want to gather from it.

A study of military plans that are being put into effect in capitals across the Pacific will lead to a clear-cut conclusion. The 5-year defense buildup plan dealing with main equipment to be procured over the 1986-90 period, which was recently approved by the Japanese government, reflects military programs of both Japan and the United States. It seeks, first of all, to extend the sphere of activity for the Japanese Navy and Air Force beyond the boundaries of the Far East. The Japanese leadership is making serious efforts to achieve this goal. One can see it in the fact that the United States and Japan recently jointly carried out an unprecedentedly massive naval and air force exercise in a large area in the Pacific Ocean. In that exercise, the Japanese force was trained in operations to control the 1,000-mile sealanes.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Defense Agency and the Pentagon are working on new joint exercise plans for the three service branches. The exercise in Miyagi Prefecture begins in late October. What will come after that? According to reports in Japanese mass media, the government began a study early this year on the question of abolishing a clause that prohibits the self-defense Force from being dispatched overseas. High-ranking government officials openly state that dispatching troops overseas to fulfill various missions does not run counter to the constitution's peace clause.

Referring to Operation Rimpac scheduled for May next year, a joint exercise of Japan and other Pacific rim nations, ASAHI SHIMBUN wrote recently that the exercise's scenario includes occupation of Hawaii as a site, and that this could very well be considered an equivalent of a simulated attack on Kamchatka and the Kurile Islands. It is a rather unequivocal comment. As for those who proudly declare that the military alliance with the United States is a keystone of Japanese foreign policy, it will not be in vain to ponder the consequences of activity under such scenarios.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS KOREAN PARTY JUBILEE

PM141351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Marking a Glorious Date"]

[Text] A public meeting was held in Moscow 10 October to mark the 40th anniversary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK]. It was organized by the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and the Central Board of the Soviet-Korean Friendship society.

Academician A.G. Yegorov, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, and other speakers noted the WPK's role as combat vanguard of the Korean people. Under the WPK's leadership they have achieved great successes in building socialism. It was stressed that the cooperation between the CPSU and the WPK, which goes back over many years, and friendship between the Soviet and Korean peoples are strengthening and developing.

Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, addressed the meeting.

Taking part in the meeting were M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, other senior CPSU Central Committee officials, scientists, CPSU veterans, and representatives of the public.

5TH CAMBODIAN PARTY CONGRESS MEETS IN PHNOM PENH

CPSU Sends Greetings

LD121652 Moscow TASS in English 1041 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 12 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee has sent a message of fraternal greeting to delegates of the Fifth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, to all the Kampuchean people. It stresses that the party has made an impressive headway in the period before the congress which opens tomorrow. It fell victim to horrible terror under the Pol Pot regime, but managed to revive, to become a recognized and authoritative leader of the Kampuchean people, the message of greetings stresses.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea is today an inseparable link of the community of the countries of Indochina which plays the part of an outpost of the forces of peace and socialism in South East Asia. Together with Vietnam and Laos the People's Republic of Kampuchea is making a major contribution to the struggle for the improvement of the situation in that region, for turning it into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation, the message of greeting says further.

The CPSU Central Committee wished the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, all the Kampuchean people further achievements in building a new life, in upholding freedom and independence of their motherland.

Voss Attends Opening Session

LD130841 Moscow TASS in English 0711 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, October 13 TASS -- The Fifth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea opened here today. Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the party, made a report at the congress. He pointed out the perceptible headway made by the young Republic in all the spheres of the political, economic and social life and outlined prospects of a further development of the (?country). The Kampuchean leader pointed out that the development of the role of the party as the vanguard of the working class, of all the working people of the Republic was a guarantee of Kampuchea's success. The reports stressed further the importance of the consolidation of all-round cooperation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea with the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist countries. The congress is attended by a CPSU delegation headed by the member of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Avgust Voss, as well as by delegations of other fraternal parties.

Congress Closes

LD160855 Moscow TASS in English 0653 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, October 16 TASS -- The Fifth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (PRPK) has come to a close in Phnom Penh. It summed up the results of the work in the period under review, adopted the country's First Five-Year Plan for the rehabilitation and socio-economic development in 1986-1990, elected a new Central Committee and control bodies of the party. The congress discussed and adopted changes in the party rules. A new composition of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the PRPK Central Committee were elected at the first plenary session of the Central Committee. Heng Samrin was elected the general secretary of the PRPK Central Committee.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS SOVIET-LAO ANNIVERSARY

PM131828 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "An Important Anniversary"]

[Text] The close cooperation between the USSR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR) embraces practically all spheres of political, economic, and cultural life. This was stressed at an 8 October public meeting in Moscow celebrating the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Laos.

The speech by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister M.S. Kapitsa noted that Soviet-Lao ties have become truly fraternal and are developing steadily on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

LPDR Ambassador to the USSR Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun said that the strengthening of the socialist community countries' solidarity and cohesion is an important factor in the defense of the Lao people's revolutionary gains and the preservation of world peace. He expressed profound appreciation to the CPSU and the Soviet state for helping his country to build socialism.

NEW ZEALAND ABSENT FROM ANZUS MILITARY EXERCISE

LD101826 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Canberra, October 10 TASS -- U.S.-Australian Naval and Air Force exercises code-named "Coral Sea-85" have begun off the Australian coast in the Pacific today. Their aim is to practice the cooperation of the Armed Forces of the partners of the ANZUS military bloc. Unlike the past years, New Zealand, the third ANZUS member-country, is not participating in the current manoeuvres. The latter's relations with the United States have sharply deteriorated after that country's ports were closed to U.S. ships with nuclear weapons on board.

NATO MEETING DISCUSSES NEW SOVIET ARMS PROPOSALS

LD151933 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 15 Oct 85

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Igor Surguchev]

[Text] The ministers of foreign affairs of the NATO countries are meeting in Brussels today to demonstrate the unity of the West in the face of Moscow's new initiatives. An AFP report from the Belgian capital on the extraordinary session of the NATO Council of Ministers at the level of minister of foreign affairs begins with these words: It has been convened, the agency notes, at the insistence of Belgium and the Netherlands where antinuclear feelings are strong and where there is impressive opposition to plans for the siting of U.S. nuclear missiles. In the Netherlands, a decision on this stationing has not yet been taken, and the new peace initiatives of the USSR put forward by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev during his visit to France have been received with particular interest there.

The Soviet proposals are directed not only at keeping outer space free from armaments, but also at a significant lowering of the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe together with a large reduction of the strategic nuclear arsenals of the USSR and the United States. On all aspects of these proposals there are disagreements in the Western alliance, AFP admits, and it will hardly be possible to remove them at the Brussels session. But, the agency points out, the participants in the meeting will try above all to determine ways and means of weakening the effect of the Soviet peace initiatives on Western public opinion. It is clear from the report that Washington's determination to implement its program for the militarization of space stands in the way of the NATO countries' acceptance of the Soviet initiatives.

NEW FRENCH MISSILE HAS NEUTRON WARHEAD POTENTIAL

PM150748 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko dispatch: "Ready for Production"]

[Text] Paris -- As of 1992, the new Hades missile that will enter service in the French Army may be equipped with a neutron nuclear charge.

This was first stated officially in an article prepared by Army headquarters which was published in the French Defense Ministry journal L'ARMEE D'AUJOURD'HUI. The most important feature of the Hades missile system, the article notes, is that it has the technical potential to utilize a neutron charge in the event of a decision being taken to inflict a massive strike.

According to LE MONDE, the Hades missile, which has a range of more than 350 km, will replace the existing Pluton missiles. Four artillery regiments will be equipped with the new missiles. The newspaper points out that the French president and the Defense Council have not yet taken the decision to embark on series production of a neutron bomb. Despite the Socailists' previous statement that they reject the production and deployment of neutron weapons, commentators are noting that a French neutron bomb is ready for production, which could be organized in the space of a few months.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS' CONGRESS RESULTS REPORTED

PM151109 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko report: "Congress Ends"]

[Text] Toulouse -- The French Socialist Party (PS) congress has ended here after 3 days.

Whereas in the first years of rule by the left, when the Communists were part of the Government, a whole series of important democratic reforms and transformation were carried out, subsequently the PS leadership began to pursue a policy of "stringency" whose consequences have placed a heavy burden on the working people and led to the growth of unemployment.

In the course of the sharp debate which broke out at the Toulouse congress, it was noted in a number of speeches that the positions of the PS have weakened and that it no longer enjoys the support which enabled it to obtain a majority in the National Assembly.

Questions of foreign policy held a special place at the congress. Its decisions note the PS adherence to an independence foreign policy course and reaffirm that France's security is based above all on the doctrine of deterrence. But it is pointed out that France is still a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, although it does not belong to its military organization. The emphasis is on the need for the military-political and economic integration of Western Europe.

The final resolution approved by the congress notes that the PS is opposed to the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative," which provides for preparations for "star wars," the congress documents and the participants' speeches stress the great significance of Franco-Soviet dialogue. The PS leading organs were elected at the congress.

FRG ARMS DEAL WITH SAUDI ARABIA CRITICIZED

PM141005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[Lev Strzhizhovskiy "Commentator's Column": "The Weapons Business"]

[Text] The FRG Government the other day approved a major deal for the sale of weapons. This led to a stormy debate in the country's political circles. The point is that the FRG intends to sell a large consignment of armaments to Saudi Arabia. The press reports that the deal is worth a total of DM12 billion. This is the biggest FRG contract in the arms export sphere in all postwar history.

The nature and destination of the new deal indicate certain trends in the present FRG Government's policy. Although the law on weapons exports bans their delivery to "seats of tension," the West German military-industrial complex openly violates this law. The thirst for profit pushes the monopolies, who have clearly forgotten the lessons of the last war, into more and more new deals, often secret ones. West German is now one of the world's biggest exporters of weapons.

With the coming to power of Chancellor Kohl's government, exports of military hardware increased and the former restrictions were virtually shelved. The monopolies, apart from their traditional markets in the NATO countries, started to encompass new regions. More than one-third of military sales are now accounted for by non-NATO countries. The Near East is near the top of this list. All kinds of means of effecting sales are sought, especially so-called coproduction with foreign firms, whereby the FRG monopolies can easily bypass export restrictions.

In the fall of 1983, Chancellor Kohl openly proposed military cooperation with Riyadh. Bonn is looking more eagerly toward the regions "east of the Suez," trying to assert its political influence there and expand markets for West German capital.

Saudi Arabia recently bought 48 Tornado warplanes from Britain. But the lion's share of the machine's equipment comes from the FRG. Its present deal with Saudi Arabia provides for the construction of a large explosives factory and a plant for the manufacture of arms for tanks and artillery.

Bonn's arrangements in the arms export sphere are advantageous to the West German monopolies, which receive profits running into billions. In pursuing this policy the FRG Government is moreover actively jointing the ranks of those NATO states which, economically and politically, warm their hands at the Near East conflict, while creating a threat to the progressive Arab regimes.

NETHERLANDS ANTIMISSILE CAMPAIGN WORRIES NATO

PM131810 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Antonov "Letter From The Hague": "Halt the Missile Threat"]

[Excerpt] Will there be U.S. missiles on Dutch soil or not? This question is now at the center of all political and public life in the country. The major opposition parties -- the Labor Party, the Netherlands Communist Party, the Pacifist Socialist Party, and the Radical Political Party -- are urging the government to reject the missile deployment. They are supported by the Dutch Trade Union Federation, a number of women's, youth, and public organizations, many national parliamentary deputies, municipal leaders, clergymen, scientists, and cultural figures.

The country's leading antiwar forces, which have combined in a national coordinating committee called "No to Cruise Missiles," are currently conducting a nationwide referendum in the Netherlands on the question of attitudes to fulfilling the NATO decision. During the referendum each of the 5.5 million Dutch families will receive a postcard bearing the text of a protest against the missile deployment addressed to the country's parliament and government. All members of the families can sign it. These postcards will be presented to representatives of the government and parliament at the end of October, a few days before the government takes the final decision on the missiles. Two million Dutch people have already signed the appeal by the country's peace-loving public.

"Thanks to the referendum the missile question will be discussed by every Dutch family," (Sinni Strikverda), chairman of the "No to Cruise Missiles" campaign, says. The Amsterdam City Council has appealed to the Dutch capital's inhabitants to support the petition-signing campaign launched throughout the country. The authorities of a number of other cities and communities have declared support for this nationwide poll.

By tradition a Peace Week is held in the past week of September in the Netherlands. Mass demonstrations, torchlight processions, rallies, discussions, and meetings between antiwar movement activists and the rest of the Dutch population have been held in many cities and regions of the country. Pacifist sermons were delivered in local churches. The broad strata of the democratic public which took part in the Peace Week demanded the government's complete and final rejection of cruise missiles.

The mighty scale of the antimissile movement in the Netherlands is causing serious concern among the NATO militarists. Each day the country's government and parliament come under increasing pressure from across the ocean and from NATO headquarters, aimed at forcing them to accept nuclear weapons. THE WASHINGTON POST recently had to admit that this overt pressure has reached an "unprecedented scale" lately. NATO and U.S. envoys have become frequent visitors to the Netherlands. U.S. Vice President G. Bush, Lord Carrington, NATO secretary general, W. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander Europe, and other missile enthusiasts in turn "express confidence" that the Netherlands Government will "do its duty toward its NATO allies."

Not a single meeting takes place at NATO headquarters in Brussels without those taking part urging the allies to show "Atlantic solidarity." At the same time this conditioning of the Netherlands is accompanied by malicious fabrications "about the buildup of the Soviet threat" and attempts to sow doubts about the sincerity of the peace-loving initiatives made by the Soviet Union. NATO's nuclear bosses have been doing their utmost to involve the Netherlands in a course of military preparations which is dangerous for the fate of peace.

Hundreds of people portraying victims of "nuclear death" lay on the ground in front of the entrance to the Woensdrecht Air Force Base. In that way the participants in one of the well-attended antimissile demonstrations expressed their protest against nuclear certain circles' intention to turn their country into the nuclear hostage of Washington and NATO. At a rally held afterwards speakers stressed that a Dutch rejection of the U.S. missiles would be a considerable contribution to improving the international atmosphere and would demonstrate the government's responsible approach to the problem of containing the arms race.

U.S. PRESSURES SWEDEN TO LIMIT TECHNOLOGY TRANSFERS

PM111331 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Oct 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent N. Vukolov "Rejoinder: "R. Perle's Candy Has Bitter Taste" -- first graf is editorial introduction]

[Text] If you do not praise yourself, no one will. That was obviously the guiding principle for U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense R. Perle when he stated recently during an interview via satellite with a group of European journalists that the U.S. Administration "has a great confidence in the joint efforts by the Swedish Government and industrial circles in the country to protect high technology imports from America." The reason for the praise is clear -- a number of Swedish firms have refused to supply socialist countries with equipment containing U.S. components. Not voluntarily, of course, as a TASS correspondent in Sweden here reports at the editorial office's request.

In September the leaders of 300 Swedish firms and companies received an ultimatum from the United States: Set up in enterprises a special "monitoring system" and archive to check which countries Swedish products are being sold to. Otherwise the White House threatened Stockholm that it would refuse export licenses. Representatives of the Swedish business world acknowledge that this means the establishment of "all-embracing administrative monitoring" at enterprises, which makes business ties more difficult.

It may be recalled in this connection that, following a harsh bellow from across the Atlantic, the government a few years back ordered a number of military organs, together with the Swedish Security Police (SAPO), to carry out the inspection of a number of local companies. What for? The object was to prevent Swedish equipment containing U.S. components being supplied to the USSR and the other socialist countries. The names of Swedish enterprises which "have dared" to maintain business ties with these states are recorded in U.S. "blacklists."

"All this convincingly shows," the NORRSKENSFLAMMAN newspaper writes, "that the United States is persistently involving Sweden in the trade war it is waging against the socialist countries." This blatant pressure, DAGENS NYHETER considers, is completely contrary to the policy of free trade that stems from Sweden's neutrality.

Washington, while brazenly imposing its procedures in the sphere of international trade exchange, is also, in order not to provoke reductions, patronizingly patting the Swedes on the back and foisting them off with the "candy" of Perle's statement.

DANISH COMMUNISTS URGE NUCLEAR-FREE NORDIC ZONE

LD141156 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Copenhagen, October 14 TASS -- A conference of the Danish Communist Party has ended in the Danish city of Odense. It adopted a special statement saying that the Soviet peace initiatives, among others, the USSR's proposal to cut by 50 per cent the arsenals of Soviet and U.S. nuclear weapons reaching each other's territories and to conclude an agreement on non-militarization of outer space opened up possibilities for a fundamental change in the international situation. The delegates demanded that the Danish Government take effective measures to create a nuclear-weapon free zone in Nordic Europe, give up Denmark's participation in the [word indistinct] NATO maneuvers in the Baltic Sea involving U.S. combat ships which can be armed with nuclear weapons.

PORTUGAL COMMUNISTS' STRATEGY RESOLUTION CITED

LD121428 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Lisbon, October, 12 TASS -- Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, has acquainted journalists with the results of [words indistinct] of the Central Committee of the party devoted to the analysis of the recent parliamentary elections and the working out of a strategy of communists for the near future.

The resolution adopted by the plenary meeting points out that on the whole the results of the elections of October 6 are favourable for the consolidation of the democratic system in Portugal because they have shown the defeat of the policy of the right-wing parties and the leadership of the socialist party. The successful participation in the elections of the Democratic Renewal Party confirmed the correctness of the opinion of the Portuguese Communist Party on the inevitability of the emergence of new democratic parties in the country. However, much in the correlation of the political forces will now depend on the stand that Democratic Renewal Party will assume, the resolution underlines.

The Portuguese Communist Party and the coalition of the left-wing forces, the Alliance for the Unity of People, enjoy broad and dynamic support of the popular masses, the resolution says further. There exist all the possibilities for a further consolidation of the support.

Touching upon the difficult problem of the formation of a new government by social democrats the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party stresses that the results of the elections and the new composition of the Assembly of the Republic (parliament) confirm the conclusion drawn by the communists on the need to create democratic government of national redemption.

In connection with the elections to the local bodies of power due to be held in Portugal on December 15 the plenary meeting has set the task of ensuring the victory of the alliance for the unity of people in even greater number of municipal chambers despite the conspiracy between representatives of the Socialist Party and the Social Democratic Party which are afraid of a serious defeat.

The new correlation of forces after the elections also permits to nominate without delay a common candidate af all the democratic and patriotic circles of the Portuguese society at the presdiential elections which are tobe held in January, next year, the resolution points out in conclusion.

LEADERSHIP GREETES CYPRUS PRESIDENT ON ANNIVERSARY

LD112109 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 11 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has sent a telegram to the President of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou which, on the occasion of the national holiday -- the 25th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Cyprus, congratulated the president and the friendly people of Cyprus on behalf of the Soviet people and conveyed wishes of success in strengthening the country's independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity, and also of flourishing and prosperity.

In his reply telegram Spiros Kiprianou, on behalf of the people of Cyprus and on his own behalf, expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes and on his part wished the Soviet Union flourishing and prosperity.

The telegrams expressed confidence that the relations of traditional friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries will further undeviatingly develop for the good of the peoples of the USSR and Cyprus, in the interests of peace and international security.

PRAVDA REPORTS SOVIET-LIBYAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE

PM160927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

["Joint Soviet-Libyan Communique"]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the Libyan 1 September Revolution, paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union on 10-14 October 1985. The eminent Libyan visitor and those accompanying him were warmly and amicably received in a way which reflects the spirit of the strong friendship which binds the peoples of the two countries. Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi laid two wreaths at the Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Talks were held between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Colonel M. al-Qadhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, in which the following took part:

On the Soviet side: A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; S.I. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; and other officials.

On the Libyan side: Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the armed forces and member of the revolutionary leadership; 'Abd al-Majid al-Qa'ud, secretary for atomic energy; Jum'ah al-Arbash, secretary for electricity; 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison; 'Umar al-Muntasir, secretary for heavy industries; Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary for planning, the economy, and petroleum; and other officials.

M. al-Qadhafi had a separate talk with M.S. Gorbachev, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere and during which profound satisfaction was expressed with the strong and friendly relations and many-sided cooperation which has developed between the Soviet Union and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. It was pointed out that the development of this cooperation benefits the peoples of the Soviet Union and Libya.

The Soviet and Libyan leaders also exchanged views on a large number of international issues of joint interest and reaffirmed that the stances of the two countries toward the principal present-day issues are similar or identical.

The Soviet and Libyan leaders stressed that regular personal meetings between them are very important for consolidating and developing the many-sided relations between the two countries. They agreed to broaden their contacts at various levels.

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee informed Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi about the achievements of the Soviet people in various fields, the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, and the planned internal development tasks. Mikhail Gorbachev said that the CPSU, by concentrating on intensifying technical and scientific progress, aims at quickening the social and economic development of Soviet society.

Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi highly appraised the constructive efforts of the Soviet people. In turn, the leader of the Libyan revolution informed Mikhail Gorbachev about the huge changes and great achievements which have been accomplished by the Libyan Jamahiriyyah in all fields following the 1 September Revolution. He also informed him about the Libyan experiment of popular rule, which enabled the Libyan people to seize the reins of political authority and to secure the defense of the nation and the right to control its natural wealth.

Mikhail Gorbachev highly appraised the great success accomplished in Libya.

The two sides expressed extreme concern over the dangerous situation in the world and the tension in international relations because of the actions of U.S. imperialism and its allies -- who try to disrupt the strategic military balance -- to spread the arms race to outer space; to crudely interfere in the internal affairs of the sovereign countries, attempting to impose their will on them; and to fan the fire of the threat of war in various parts of the world, including the Middle East and Africa. The two sides pointed out that relations between countries should be based on the principles of nonintervention in internal affairs, respect for national independence and sovereignty, mutual benefit, and the inadmissibility of the use or threat of force. They reaffirmed the importance of the solidarity of all progressive forces in combating imperialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, and racism in the struggle to consolidate peace and security, remove the danger of nuclear war, halt the destructive arms race, and ensure true freedom, independence, and equality for all peoples.

The Soviet leaders informed the Libyan delegation about the Soviet Union's concrete and comprehensive program of constructive measures aimed at radically improving the international situation and halting the arms race. It was pointed out that the Soviet Union has proposed to the United States an agreement to totally ban space strike weapons and to radically reduce the number of nuclear weapons which could hit the territories of each other. The Libyan side was also informed about the freeze declared by the Soviet Union on nuclear tests and the Soviet proposals for peaceful cooperation in space before it becomes militarized.

The Libyan side expressed its support for the steps taken by the Soviet Union aimed at removing the danger of nuclear war and halting the arms race. It unanimously condemned the steps taken by the United States to produce new kinds of chemical weapons, which are a deadly threat to human existence.

The two sides discussed the explosive situation which exists in the Middle East as a result of the continuous Israeli occupation of Arab territories and its continuous aggression against the Arab countries. They strongly condemned the expansionist policy of Israel, which is directly supported by U.S. imperialism. They expressed their conviction that Israel and its U.S. protectors, by adopting these policies and escalating the tension in the Middle East, aim to consecrate the occupation of the Arab territories and to impose enslaving settlement projects on the Arabs, forcing them to accept unilateral deals contrary to their national rights.

The Soviet Union and Libya stressed their belief that the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance encourages the expansion of aggression against the Arab peoples; that one of its direct and concrete results is the barbaric raid by Israeli forces against the sovereign state of Tunisia which led to casualties among the Tunisian and Palestinian population. They considered this criminal act as well as the air piracy carried out by U.S. Air Force aircraft against a civilian plane over the Mediterranean to be flagrant demonstrations of the policy of state terrorism to which the two partners in this alliance subscribe. Libya and the USSR strongly condemned such attacks and expressed their support for the demand by the international community that this policy of arbitrariness and piracy be halted.

The Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriyah stressed their support for the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, to exercise their national rights, including the right to self-determination and to establish an independent state.

The two sides expressed their concern over the current situation in the Palestinian resistance movement and in the PLO, which imperialist and reactionary forces are attempting to exploit. They maintained that the vital interests of the Arab people to achieve a just and permanent peace in the Middle East require the elimination, as quickly as possible, of disputes within the Palestinian resistance movement, restoration of the unity of the PLO on an anti-imperialist and principled basis, and consolidation of the solidarity of the PLO with all progressive Arab countries and patriotic Arab forces.

The two sides condemned the Camp David accords, Reagan's initiative, and the other capitulatory proposals for a unilateral settlement of the Middle East crisis which are inherently of an anti-Arab nature and in accordance with the political aims of the United States and Israel in the region. The participants in the talks stated their firm belief that a just and permanent peace in the Middle East can never be achieved except on the basis of a complete and unconditional evacuation of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories and the security in actual practice of the proven rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

The two sides stated that they support the struggle of the Lebanese people and their national-patriotic forces for the complete liberation of their country, a struggle which has thus far led to the compulsory withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from a large part of Lebanese territory. They pointed out that an Israeli presence in southern Lebanon in any form is inadmissible, and called for a complete and immediate withdrawal of Israeli military formations from all Lebanese territory. The two sides added that Lebanese internal issues could never be settled except peacefully and on the basis of national reconciliation among the Lebanese themselves, properly taking into account the interests of all the patriotic forces of that country and preserving its unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

The leaders of the Soviet Union and Libya pointed out that the solidarity and unity of action of the Arab countries are the most important conditions for successfully combating the Israeli expansionist tendency, which is supported by U.S. imperialism. In this regard, the Soviet Union highly appraises the struggle of the Libyan Jamahiriyah against imperialism and its defense of the national interests, legitimate rights, and unity of the Arabs.

The two sides condemned the increasing military and economic pressure by the United States on the Libyan Jamahiriyah and its slanderous [Klevetnicheskaya] propaganda campaign against Libya. They opposed the increasing U.S. military presence in the region and condemned the provocative military maneuvers, which the United States carries out in the Mediterranean, including in the Gulf of Sirte and near the eastern borders of Libya, which are a direct threat to Libyan security and to the peace and security of the Mediterranean and North African regions. In this regard they stated that the use of or threat to use force in international relations is inadmissible.

The Soviet Union expressed its support for the steps taken by the Libyan Jamahiriyah to defend its sovereignty, independence, and territory.

Discussing the situation in the Mediterranean region, the two sides expressed grave concern over the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the territories of some West European countries, including at the Comiso base in Sicily, stating that this poses a threat to the security of not just the countries of the socialist bloc, but also to peoples of Western Europe, the Middle East, and Africa.

The two sides confirmed the need for the elimination of hotbeds of tension in the Mediterranean region and their readiness to make constructive efforts toward the consolidation of peace, security, and cooperation in the interests of the peoples of this region. The need to transform the region into a place of lasting peace, security, and cooperation was reaffirmed. They added that an indivisible link exists between security in the Mediterranean region and security in Europe.

The USSR and the Libyan Jamahiriyah expressed their solidarity with and support for the peoples of Africa who are struggling for their independence and sovereignty and for the consolidation of peace and security in Africa. The two sides have been and continue to be on the side of the frontline states, which are confronted with the aggressive and subversive attacks of the racists of the Republic of South Africa. Both sides condemned the inhumane policy of apartheid and repression pursued by the racist regime against the original population of South Africa, called on all countries to impose a strict boycott on the South African regime, and confirmed their firm support for the struggle of the South African patriots, who are selflessly striving to achieve their national liberation. Both sides stated their support for SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], the sole genuine and legitimate representative of the people of Namibia and insisted on the implementation of the UN resolutions on granting independence to Namibia. The USSR and the Libyan Jamahiriyah confirmed the great importance they attach to the OAU and its effective role in the cause of maintaining peace and settling the problems of the continent and in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, neocolonialism, and racial discrimination. They expressed their opposition to all forms of foreign interference in the affairs of African states. Both sides expressed their extreme concern over the struggle between Iran and Iraq, believe that its continuation only serves the interests of the forces of imperialism and reaction, and support the efforts being made toward a peaceful settlement of this conflict. Both sides expressed their support for the struggle of the DRA to preserve its national independence and sovereignty and called for an end to the interference of imperialist and reactionary forces in the internal affairs of this nonaligned country.

The USSR and Libya expressed their concern for the continuing tension in southeast Asia and stated their belief that the states of this region should work to solve their problems on their own based on complete respect for the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of all neighboring countries without any interference from abroad in their internal affairs. They noted their support for the desire of the countries in that region to normalize the situation there and transform it into a region of lasting peace, stability, good-neighborliness, and cooperation.

Both sides, expressed their desire that the Indian Ocean be turned into a region of peace and equitable cooperation and noted their support for the decision by the UN General Assembly to hold an international conference on the Indian Ocean as soon as possible for this purpose. They called for the elimination of foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean, including the military base on the island of Diego Garcia.

Both sides reaffirmed their support for and solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution and the struggle of the peoples of Chile, El Salvador, and other countries of Latin America against imperialism and for them to be able to freely choose their own political system and the path of their development. They condemned the open interference by the United States in the internal affairs of the states of this region.

The USSR and Libya pointed to the positive role of the nonaligned states in solving international problems and settling crises and to the importance of the consolidation of unity and solidarity in the ranks of the nonaligned states in their search for the development of economic cooperation and in their struggle against imperialism, racism, and reaction and for the reduction of the state of international tension and for ensuring world peace and security.

Both sides stated they are working for the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis and for the establishment of a new international economic order. They condemned every manifestation of the policy of neocolonialism, discrimination, and use of means of pressure in economic dealings among states.

The Libyan side presented its position on the issue of getting just compensation for the losses it suffered due to actions of the colonialist states and as a result of war. The Soviet side expressed its support for the just demands of the developing countries, which are suffering from the effects of imperialist and colonialist wars on their territories.

The USSR and Libya stated they consider the United Nations to be an important body where states can make joint efforts to consolidate international peace and security and affirmed the need to increase the effectiveness of the United Nations in solving complicated international problems. Both sides expressed concern over the U.S. authorities' violation of the agreement on the UN headquarters, which complicates the normal participation of the delegations of member countries in the work of this international organization.

Discussing the issue of the development of relations between the USSR and the Libyan Jamahiriya, both delegations confirmed their desire that Soviet-Libyan cooperation be expanded in all fields. They pointed to the existence of great possibilities for the further development of this cooperation.

During the visit of Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi to the USSR, the following joint Soviet-Libyan documents were signed: a long-term program for the development of economic, commercial, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; a protocol on political consultations between the two countries; and a consular agreement between the two states.

Both sides expressed deep satisfaction with the results of the official and friendly visit to the USSR by the leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, which has increased the strength of the mutual trust between the leaders of the two countries and the strong ties between the two peoples. Both sides stated that they are confident the visit will be an important step on the road to the further development of the relations of traditional friendship and many-sided cooperation between the USSR and Libya.

The Libyan leader expressed to the leaders and the people of the USSR his heartfelt gratitude for the friendly welcome accorded him and his entourage. Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi invited the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, to pay an official and friendly visit to the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. This invitation was accepted with gratitude.

KNYAZEY COMMENTS ON EL SALVADOR COUP ANNIVERSARY

LD151711 Moscow TASS in English 2038 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 14 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes: Six years ago, October 15, 1979, a military junta took over in El Salvador following a state coup.

But the young officers who had directly led dictator Romero's overthrow and wanted a democratic system in their country were very soon edged out of power by the pro-American military.

Keen to suppress the popular struggle for freedom, the regime then started hardening its terror and repression tactics relentlessly. Readily supported by Washington, El Salvador's rulers began executing a criminal policy of genocide against the people of their own [words indistinct] years that policy took a toll of more than 50,000 Salvadoran lives, while hundreds of thousands of people had to flee for safety abroad.

Punitive units of the regime's Army and police continue bombarding villages and kill civilians also today. People are found dead in San Salvador and other cities practically every day, victims of ultra-rightist "death squads."

It is with American weapons and the money of American tax-payers that the Salvadoran regime is waging the large-scale war on its own people. During those years Washington appropriated some 700 million dollars for the Salvadoran authorities in military aid alone.

The numerical strength of the Salvadoran Army commanded by military instructors from the Pentagon doubled since 1981 to 50,000 officers and men. Special training centers were set up in U.S. territory for the Salvadoran regime's handpicked punitive battalions Atonnal, Atlacatl and [words indistinct]. The regime's facade changed repeatedly since 1979, with the military junta replaced by a military-civilian one and an "interim" president then succeeded by a "constitutional" one. But its substance remains unchanged: ruling the (?country) puppets of the White House, who obediently perform its orders.

It is of Washington's will that the present head of the Salvadoran regime, Jose Napoleon Duarte, frustrated dialogue with representatives of patriotic forces, by hurling more and big military units into an offensive against guerrillas.

But Washington's banking on a military solution to political problems and on suppressing the Salvadoran people's struggle for freedom and independence as well as the liberation struggle by all Central American peoples by armed force is doomed to failure.

LATIN AMERICAN PARLIAMENT CONDEMNS IMF POLICIES

LD140407 Moscow TASS in English 2029 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Montevideo, October 13 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Yuriy Rublevskiy:

An extraordinary session of the Latin American Parliament on foreign debt issues has ended here with a resolute condemnation of the rapacious policy of protectionism and inequitable trade relations pursued by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and imposed by U.S. imperialism on countries in the region.

More than 400 delegates from 19 countries, including Cuba and Nicaragua, as well as representatives of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, European Parliament and other international and regional organizations took part in the session.

The IMF and other U.S.-controlled Western financial organizations were in the "dock" for three days. Parliamentarians from various countries levelled against the IMF stern charges of plunder and deliberate enslavement that resulted in the profound economic crisis in most Latin American countries.

The forum's final document, called the Montevideo Declaration, stresses that the foreign debt of the region's nations is unpayable on the existing fettering terms imposed by Western creditor banks. Latin America, the document points out, favours a collective approach to the foreign debt issue, and believes that this problem is of a clearly political character, whose solution determines its future.

Among concrete actions directed at easing the debt noose of the IMF, the session's participants put forward the task of "achieving a substantial reduction" in bank interest rates, getting new credits on fair and more acceptable terms, lifting various additional customs duties and taxes on the part of Western countries, raising the price of exported raw materials and reviewing the dates of interest payments under credits and loans received.

The declaration gives much attention to the issue of strengthening the unity of Latin American countries, "designed to become the basic means of ensuring the most effective joint actions in defence of the vital interests and organization of cooperation."

The session adopted a resolution backing the Contadora Group's efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the crisis situation in Central America. The meeting's participants declared their firm solidarity with the Chilean people's struggle against the dictatorial regime of Pinochet and demanded an end to terror and violence in that country.

The parliamentarians denounced the deployment by the United States of nuclear weapons on Puerto Rican territory, the construction of a NATO military base on the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands and the U.S. plans to militarize Chile's Easter Island.

COVERAGE OF 15 OCT CPSU CC PLENUM

Plenum Participants Listed

LD151237 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1245 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, 15th October (TASS) -- A regular CPSU Central Committee plenum took place today.

The plenum discussed the following questions:

A draft new edition of the CPSU program

Changes in the statute of the CPSU;

The draft basic directions of the USSR economic and social development for the years 1986-1990 and for the period up to the year 2000.

A report on these questions was delivered at the plenum by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee General secretary. The text of the report is being published in the press.

The following spoke at the plenum in the debate on the report: Comrades A.A. Titarenko, second secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; R.F. Dementyeva, second secretary of the Moscow Gorispolkom; Yu.F. Solovyev, first secretary of the Leningrad Oblispolkom; V.G. Afanasyev, PRAVDA chief editor; S.I. Manyakin, first secretary of the Omsk Oblispolkom; M.S. Shkabardnya, minister of instrument making, automation equipment and control systems; A.M. Korolev, lathe-operator at the Urals S. Ordzhonikidze Heavy Machine-Building works; V.P. Demidenko, first secretary of the Kustanay Obkom of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; and K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party CC.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum approved the documents presented for its examination and decided to publish them for discussion at party meetings, conferences, congresses of the union republics' communist parties which precede the 27th CPSU Congress, and the project of the main directions for the USSR's economic and social development for the years 1986-1990 and for the period up to the year 2000, for discussion also at meetings in labor collectives, educational establishments, military units, and public organizations.

Organizational issues were examined at the CPSU Central Committee plenum.

The plenum elected Comrade N.V. Talyzin candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. The plenum relieved Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov from his duties as CPSU Central Committee secretary in connection with his appointment as USSR Council of Ministers chairman. The decision was made to relieve Comrade N.A. Tikhonov from his duties as CPSU Central Committee Politburo member in connection with his retirement on health grounds.

Here the CPSU Central Committee Plenum completed its work.

Plenum Communiqué

LD151211 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 15 Oct 85

["Communique on Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 15, TASS -- A regular plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee was held here today. It discussed the following questions:

On the draft new edition of the programme of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union;
On changes in the CPSU rules;

On the draft main guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and in the period to the year 2000.

A report on these questions at the plenary meeting was made by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. The text of the report is being published in the press.

The CPSU Central Committee's plenum approved the documents submitted to it and decided to publish them for discussion at party meetings, [word indistinct] and congresses of the Communist parties of the union republics, preceding the 27th congress of the CPSU, and the draft main guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and a period up to 2000 for discussion also at meetings in work collectives, at educational establishments, in army units and public organisations.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee discussed organisational matters.

Nikolay Talyzin was elected by the plenum alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee. The plenum relieved Nikolay Ryzhkov of the duties of secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in connection with his appointment as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. It was decided to relieve Nikolay Tikhonov of his duties of a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee in connection with his retirement on pension on health grounds.

Gorbachev Report

LD151411 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Report by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the CPSU Central Committee plenum in Moscow on 15 October -- announcer-read]

[Text] Comrades! We have to examine the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program; the basic guidelines of the economic and social development of the USSR for the 12th 5-Year Plan period, and for the period up to the year 2,000; and also of changes in the CPSU rules.

These are documents of enormous political significance. They deal with our Program objectives, the key issues of the party's general line, its economic strategy, the forms and methods of work among the masses in the present-day exceptionally complicated and important phase of history which in many respects, both domestically and internationally, is of crucial importance.

As you know, the April CPSU Central Committee plenum, and then the conference on questions of scientific and technical progress, provided a detailed analysis of the situation that has arisen and put forward and substantiated the comprehensive concept of accelerating the country's social and economic development, and on the basis of this, achieving a new qualitative condition of Soviet society.

Herein lies the root of the affair, herein lies the whole essence of our problems.

Today, our party is coming out before the people with the concept of acceleration; it is going to the next, the 27th congress, with this concept. This is the pivot of all the three documents being submitted for discussion by the present CPSU Central Committee plenum. An acceleration of the socioeconomic development of the country is called upon to secure a materially and spiritually rich, socially dynamic life for Soviet people in conditions of peace, to still more fully and graphically reveal the possibilities and advantages of a civilization of an historically new type embodied in the socialist system.

First of all, regarding the new edition of the CPSU Program, prepared in keeping with the instructions of the 26th Congress: In the process of serious and thorough work upon it, some tricky questions -- both theoretical and political -- arose, connected with considering the outcome of the ground that has been covered, and an interpretation of the prospects for the further development of the country. In the past quarter of a century -- and we can see this -- serious objective economic and social advances have been made in our country. They required profound analysis, a precise definition of current and long-term goals, the determination of ways to achieve them, and equally new approaches to the organizational, socioeconomic, and ideological activity of the party.

Precise objectives in the program were also required by the international situation. It was necessary to work out a new understanding of those changes in the arrangement of forces which are taking place both on a class social level, and around the struggle to affirm the principle of peace as a universal norm of interstate and all international relations.

In other words, what was required was not just to sum up the results of what has been done and accomplished, but also to elaborate a clear and well-substantiated program of action in the name of mankind and peace on earth.

In this connection, to what would I like to draw your attention? First and foremost, to the continuity of the CPSU's fundamental theoretical and political aims. We accord this the importance of principle. Life has confirmed the correct nature of the basic content of the party's third program. In executing it, our country has moved far forward in all directions of Communist construction. The third program's fundamental theoretical and political provisions are preserved in the new edition, too. The question of continuity in the development of the party's theory and program objectives is a matter of its theoretical principled nature and continuity, its fidelity to Marxism-Leninism. The CPSU would not enjoy such lofty prestige in the world Communist movement and such trust from the Soviet people if it did not approach its own theoretical conclusions and political appraisals with proper responsibility. At the same time, consistency and continuity of theory necessarily assume its creative development and enrichment with propositions of principle in accordance with historical experience. This is quite natural. We now have a better and more precise idea of the way of perfecting socialism and attaining our program's aim -- Communism. Undoubtedly, all this had to be reflected and was reflected within the party's main theoretical and political document.

While enriching and developing the program's content, we have simultaneously reconsidered, in a critical sense, those formulations that have not stood the test of time. This is in the traditions of our party. As Lenin said, the criticism of specific program points and formulations is a totally legitimate and necessary thing in any living party. In all this work, we proceeded on the basis of Leninist principles of the building of the party's program.

It must be a precise formulation of an actual process, must clearly set out the fundamental outlook and political tasks, and must be free of both excessive elaboration of detail [detalizatsiya] and groundless fantasy on the one hand and of bookish pedantry and playing with definitions on the other. The program is a clear and precise statement of that for which the party is striving and for which it is struggling.

The Central Committee Politburo considers that the present document, on the whole, meets these demands. It is based on Marxist-Leninist theory, on a realistic analysis of the processes taking place within the country and in the world area, and gives a precise and comprehensive description of the strategic directions of the work of the party, the Soviet state, and the whole people, based upon a Communist viewpoint of the country's development.

The third party program, in its present form, is one for the planned and all-round perfection of socialism, for the further advance of Soviet society towards communism on the basis of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. It is a program for the struggle for peace and social progress. We are holding firmly to the course to Communism, proceeding on the basis that there is not, and cannot be, a sharp division between the two phases of the single process of the forming of communism. One cannot bypass socialism and go directly to the higher phase of communism any more than one can correctly represent socialism as an independent entity.

Socialism's development into Communism is determined by objective laws governing social development. Any attempts to get ahead of one's self, or to introduce principles of Communism without taking the level of society's material and spiritual maturity into account, are doomed to failure as experience shows. But slowness in implementing changes which are ripe, in order to solve new tasks, is also not to be tolerated.

In the new edition of the program, the description of the historical achievements and advantages of socialism as a level of human progress superior to capitalism, is enriched. Contours are sketched out in the economic, social, and political spheres, and in spiritual life, which our society should gain as a result of the program's implementation. Through speeding up the country's socioeconomic development to the achievement of a qualitatively new state for Soviet society -- this is the formula expressing the essence of the party's course today.

The program proceeds from the economy's decisive role in social development. The party's economic strategy is determined taking a further deepening of the scientific-technical revolution into account. It aims at transformations of truly historical dimensions: at carrying out a new technical modernization of the national economy; at switching it onto the path of intensive development; and at the Soviet economy's attainment of the highest level of organization and efficiency. And all this in the name of man and for man's well-being.

Considerably more attention is paid to the social sphere. Our party should have a socially strong policy embracing the whole expanse of human life, from man's working and living conditions, his health and leisure, to social class and national social relations.

Speaking of the necessity to give attention to social questions, to science and culture, Lenin wrote: This will be the best policy, it will be the most economic way of management. Otherwise, having saved several hundred millions, we could lose an amount that no thousands of millions would be capable of making up.

The draft defines our attitude to the social sphere from precisely this viewpoint. The party views social policy as a powerful means of accelerating the country's economic development, of lifting the labor and sociopolitical activity of the masses, and as an important factor in the political stability of society, in the formation of the new person and the affirmation of the socialist way of life.

We attach the importance of principle to the provisions in the draft regarding the development of the Soviet society's political system and the increasingly full implementation of the peoples' socialist self-government.

I was to stress as strongly as I can, Comrades, that without extending and deepening socialist democracy in every way, that is to say, without creating conditions for the daily active and effective participation of all working people, their collectives and organizations, in deciding issues of state and public life, we will not be able to move forward successfully. It was in the initiative, in the energy, the living creativity of the masses, in their conscious and interested attitude towards the tasks of creating a new system that Lenin saw the most important source of the strength and vitality of socialism.

The development of the peoples' genuine sovereignty acquires even greater importance today, when we are setting about the solution of very complex tasks in the sphere of production, culture, and management.

Every true step towards widening publicity, strengthening control from below, deepening democratic principles in the work of all state and public organizations, is valuable. We must, in a word, make maximum use of the democratic nature of socialism, of its vital requirement to gain nourishment from the creativity of the masses.

The program's objectives in the field of ideological work, too, are indissolubly connected with the acceleration of socioeconomic development. The people must be brought up on the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. They must be educated with words of truth and real acts, uniting political instruction and ideological influence with the ever-increasing participation of the working people in resolving economic and social issues, in running the state, and with production and public work.

It is only through having a well thought-out economic strategy, powerful social policy, and purposeful ideological educative work, all taken as an inseparable whole, that it is possible to activate the human factor, without which not one of the proposed tasks can be resolved. This is precisely how matters stand today.

The new edition of the program also reflects quite fully the fundamental trends in world development. These are the further strengthening of the positions of real socialism, growth of its authority and influence, and the increasing role of the popular masses fighting to rebuild life on principles of justice. These also include increasing opposition to positive changes in the world on the part of the reactionary, aggressive forces of imperialism. These involve strengthening the possibilities of peace, which unites the countries of socialism, the international workers' and communist movement, dozens of young independent states and broad antiwar democratic movements. Precisely their interaction is determining the general direction of world development in our epoch.

All of us can see that a very dangerous turn has appeared in the policy of the major capitalist powers. As time passes the practical actions of imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, are highlighting the essence of this policy more and more clearly: social revenge on the basis of achieving military superiority over socialism, the suppression by force of progressive liberation movements; and the maintenance of international tension at a level which would justify the creation of newer and newer types of mass annihilation weapons and the militarization of space. As a result, international development has reached a stage which cannot be overcome without making decisions at the highest level of responsibility directed toward putting a limit to the arms race and halting the slide toward war.

These decisions cannot be delayed without the risk of losing control over dangerous processes which threaten the very existence of mankind. Curbing the forces of militarism and war, ensuring a firm peace and reliable security; this is the key problem of our times.

The search for new approaches toward solving vital important problems, amid the high multiplicity of social and political forces acting on the world arena, make it necessary to take their interests into account realistically though they sometimes do not coincide and even clash, in order to work out the correct political course. As the Central Committee Politburo reckons, the new edition of the Program provides for these good landmarks. It is an integral expression of our concept of asserting peace on earth and the social progress and national liberation of peoples. I would say, in it are formulated the fundamental basis of policy, the main supports of which remains immovable. At the same time, the Program shows our party's wide approach to international affairs; its ability to take changes of the situation into account in good time, to look without prejudice into the face of reality; to objectively assess events taking place and to react flexibly to the demands of the moment. We speak openly about the aims of our international policy and about the ways to achieve them. In this regard our policy is totally predictable. It contains no mysteries or vagueness. This policy is based on the Leninist concept of the peaceful coexistence of two opposite systems.

We proceed from the fact that only a stable and reliable policy is worthy of a state and party which are aware of their responsibility for the fate of the world in our era which is full of contradictions. Progressive forces will see in the Program an expression of our invariable solidarity with their struggle, of our respect for their views and positions, and of our aspiration to promote the strengthening of their unity -- that dialectic unity of diversity which encompasses the whole living fiber of the real socialist world-of the workers' and communist national liberation movement; and of all movements which are against reaction and aggression but which are for peace and progress.

And now about the draft basic guidelines: the aim of the draft is, as it were, to impart material substance to the provisions of the CPSU Program and to convert them into the language of concrete plan tasks in conformity with such a crucial stage of its implementation as the 12th 5-year plan period and the period up to the year 2000.

A great amount of work has been done but this work was not easy or smooth; and not only because working out a scientifically-based prospect for developing an economy which is on such a gigantic scale as ours is something which is not at all easy especially when it is faced with qualitatively new tasks. It was necessary to take into account the whole sum total of objective factors which influence, and in various ways at that, the rate, ratios, and effectiveness of the national economy.

We also met problems of a different kind caused by the fact that all our cadres have still not shaken off their inertia, the old set-ups, and an adherence to the extensive [ekstensivnyy] management of the economy. Not everyone has turned out to be psychologically ready for work in the new conditions or ready to establish a radical change in the direction of intensiveness and quality in the 12th 5-year plan period.

This attitude had to be overcome, and overcome on the march, as the saying goes, when work on the main directions was already in full swing. A big role was played here by the involvement of labor collectives in the search for reserves and the working out of intensive targets for the 5-year plan period, and the active position of the party organizations, from republican, kray, and oblast to primary ones. As a result much was able to be corrected, and the draft under discussion today, as the Central Committee Politburo considers, is mainly in keeping with the Program requirements of the party concerning the acceleration of economic growth, with the simultaneous fulfillment of such strategic tasks as raising the people's well-being, strengthening economic potential, and maintaining our homeland's defense might at the appropriate level.

It is noteworthy that in the new 5-year plan period the growth of national income and of output in all sectors of material production will for the first time be obtained entirely through an increase in labor productivity. The notable lowering of the material inputs envisaged for the 5-year plan period will make it possible to transform the economy into a decisive source for satisfying the requirements of the national economy for additional material resources.

There will be a more energetic implementation than in the past of restructuring the economy and the concentration of capital investment in priority directions to develop the national economy. Emphasis is primarily being placed on the technical reequipment and reconstruction of existing enterprises. There will be accelerated development of machine-building, and of the chemical, electronic, and electrical engineering industries. There is to be an expansion of output of the latest generations of machines and equipment with the application of progressive materials and technologies.

In short, in the 12th 5-Year Plan period a notable advance is being initiated toward efficiency. But in order for such a radical turn to take place in this direction, efforts must not be slackened. On the contrary, they must be increased. And here perfecting planning and administration and methods of management, improving the organization of affairs, strengthening the discipline and responsibility of all sectors, and the development in every way of the creative initiative of the masses are of primary significance.

The attainment of the targets that have been set for the third millenium will depend on how rapidly the turn to efficiency is completed and the new technical reconstruction of the national economy executed. In the coming 15 years it is planned to create an economic potential which almost equals that which has been accumulated through all the preceding years of Soviet power. National income and the volume of industrial output is to almost double; labor productivity is to increase by 130-150 percent. This will make it possible to double the volume of resources directed toward meeting people's requirements.

I think that the document which has been presented gives us every justification for saying that the implementation of its social program will make it possible to raise the standard of living of Soviet people to a qualitatively new stage in the coming three 5-year periods. The scale, depth, and complexity of the tasks being resolved both in domestic and foreign policy make new and high demands of the level of party leadership and dictate the need for new attitudes to all aspects of aparty work, and it is natural that all this should be reflected in the CPSU Statute, the fundamental law of the party, and our party code for life.

What is the principle of the proposal alterations to the Statute? To be brief, it is on the one hand a further expansion of democracy within the party and the development of the initiative and activity of communists and all party organizations -- first and foremost the primary organizations. On the other hand, it is raising their responsibility for resolving matters we have in common. The more varied and full life within the party is, the more profound is democratism in resolving all key issues from enrollment into the party to cadre policy and the stronger and more effective is the party's influence on all social processes.

In the same vein, the Statute makes the basic principles of party guidance of state and public organizations more precise. Each of these is fully obliged to carry out its functions, but party guidance of their activity must have a precisely expressed political nature and actively promote further the development of socialist self-management of the people in all groups and at all levels.

The proposed amendments serve to enhance the authority, calling, and significance of the party member, his role as a political fighter and organizer of the masses, and his responsibility for implementing the general line and directives of the party.

On the whole, the amendments that are proposed for incorporation in the rules will enrich it with new aspects according to the demands of life; will facilitate the organizational consolidation of the party on the tried and tested principles of democratic centralism, and will raise the leading role of the CPSU in the face of the new tasks facing the country.

Comrades! Yesterday, a session of the Program Commission took place. This is the commission which is submitting the draft of the new edition of the Party Program. I think that our discussion of the draft of the plenum will be businesslike and fruitful. This applies no less to the draft of the Basic Guidelines and the proposed amendments to the CPSU rules.

The adoption of the submitted documents by the Central Committee plenum will open a very important stage in the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress; a stage where the party confers greatly and directly with the people on major economic and political questions. The Politburo proposes that these documents be published and widely debated at party meetings, rayon, city, oblast, and kray conferences and at the congresses of the communist parties of the union republics, and that the draft Basic Guidelines also be considered at meetings of labor collectives, educational establishments, military units, and public organizations. The soviets, trade unions, and Komsomol are called upon to have their say. The participation of millions and millions of Soviet people, communists and nonparty members, in the all-party, all-people discussion will enable the party's course for the future to be better verified and fuller account to be taken of the will, interests, and needs of all classes and all sections of the people. The most important thing which we must make sure of in the process of discussion is that it is businesslike and directed toward the solution of specific practical questions. It is essential to aim to make the meetings and discussions take place in a way that is rich in content, without ostentation, fuss, and over organization. Leading party, state, and economic cadres are obliged to take the most active direct part in them.

The center of all the work on studying and explaining the pre-congress documents, must be the labor collective, its grass-roots links, the section and brigade, farm livestock unit and laboratory. Here a meaningful conversation must be launched about our affairs, about bringing into action huge reserves, the economic use of resources, the elimination of existing shortcomings, and the dissemination of front-ranking experience. It is important that we try to make every Soviet person understand well the program aims and tasks of the party, the sense of its internal and foreign policy, and be able to link their own every day work with them.

In other words, the discussion must be given a creative and constructive character from the very beginning.

The policy of the Central Committee on an innovative approach to the urgent questions of our development, on decisively overcoming everything which has outlived its usefulness and hinders movement forward, enjoys the undivided support of the working people. We shall follow this policy consistently in the future too, supported by the will and creativity of the whole people.

The pre-congress documents will doubtless arouse a wave of responses, proposals, and letters. Along with conceptions on the great state level, concrete questions will also be asked and remarks expressed on the work of party, administrative and economic organs. Not a single useful thought, not a single proposal must be disregarded. It is important that during the discussion of the documents the working people should know that their critical signals are being heard, and that relevant measures are being taken on their proposals. This is a matter of principle for us.

It would be necessary, using the experience of work on the Basic Guidelines, to start working out the 5-year plan at the same time as discussing them. This will make it possible to discuss and affirm it soon after the congress.

The final stage of the preparations for the Congress places high demands upon the mass media and propaganda organs. They are called upon to become a platform of discussion for the whole people, to accumulate the ideas, opinions, and experience of the masses, and to shape the lofty labor and ideological -- moral attitude [nastroy] without which the realization of any plans is unthinkable.

Comrades! However inspiring the plans which have been worked out may be, the planned targets can be achieved only by intense, highly productive labor. The specific deeds of each Soviet person, each labor collective, and each party organization are particularly necessary now. The time has come for even more energetic actions, and this is the most important thing today. Party, administrative, economic, and trade union organizations are bound to mobilize all potential, all our resources and possibilities, and first and foremost, the human factor, towards the consistent fulfillment of the tasks facing us.

We have begun such work. Important decisions have been adopted, major measures are being implemented in economic, social, and ideological spheres. One must continue to act in the spirit of the political line which has been worked out, and steadfastly follow the planned course. Strengthening discipline and order in all things, actively using moral and material incentives, opening up more and more room for the initiative and creativity of the masses, it is important to continue to increase the rates of progress forwards. All organizational, political, and managerial efforts, and organizational, political, and managerial efforts, and the entire energy of labor collectives must be concentrated on completing both the present year and the 5-year plan period as a whole with the best results, and worthily greeted the 27th congress of our Leninist Party. This is now the most urgent task, a practical and political task. Historical experience convincingly shows that the loftiest dream regarding the happiness of a people, even if the dream of a genius remains merely a noble dream if it fails win over the minds and hearts of the masses. Advanced ideas, which have become the property of the popular masses, are being turned into a mighty, motive force of progress.

The policy of the Leninist Party, its mind and conference, are correctly expressed by that which is recognized by the people, their thought, longings, and hopes, and we are convinced that the great cause of Communism, to which the party has devoted itself, cannot be turned back.

TASS Cites Gorbachev Report

LD151324 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 15, TASS -- Delivering a report today at the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted that the new edition of the programme of the Communist Party of the USSR also mirrors fully enough the main trends of world development. They include the further strengthening of the positions of real socialism, growth of its prestige and influence, the growing role of the popular masses declaring for a renewal of life along the lines of justice; growing opposition to positive changes in the world from the reactionary, aggressive forces of imperialism; the strengthening of the peace potential, uniting the countries of socialism, the international working class and Communist movement, tens of newly-free independent states, broad anti-war democratic movements. It is precisely their interaction, which determines the general trend of world developments in this age.

We can all see that a very dangerous turn has emerged in the policy of the major capitalist powers, Mikhail Gorbachev said. The course of the times, the practical actions of imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, ever more clearly elucidate the essence of this policy, which is that of social revenge on the basis of achieving military superiority over socialism, power pressure on the progressive, liberation movements, maintenance of international tensions at such a level that would justify the creation of ever new types of mass destruction weapons, and militarization of outer space.

As a result, international developments have approached a line which cannot be overcome without taking most responsible decisions in order to put a limit to the arms race and halt the slipping down to war. These decisions cannot be put off without risking to lose control of the dangerous processes threatening mankind's very existence. The curbing of the forces of militarism and war, ensuring durable peace and reliable security is the cardinal problem of the present. [words indistinct] approaches to the [word indistinct] important problems considering the tremendous diversity of social, political forces operating in the world arena demands that a realistic account be taken of the often [words indistinct] and sometimes even clashing interests in order to work out a correct political course. It is the opinion of the Central Committee's Political Bureau that the new edition of the programme offers good bearings for this.

It is an integral expression of our concept of asserting peace on earth, social progress and national liberation of peoples, and formulated in it are the fundamentals of policy, I would say, its principal mainstays which remain immutable. At the same time the programme demonstrates the broadness of our party's approach to international affairs, ability to take timely account of changes in the situation, to face reality squarely without a prejudice, to objectively assess what is taking place and flexibly react to demands of the moment, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee pointed out.

We openly speak about the aims of our international policy, about ways of attaining them. In this sense our policy is quite predictable, it has no riddles and ambiguities. This is a policy based on the Leninist idea of the peaceful coexistence of two opposite systems. We proceed from the premise that only a stable and reliable policy is worthy of states and parties that are aware of their responsibility for the destiny of the world in our age [words indistinct] it is with contradictions.

The progressive forces will see in the programme an expression of our invariable solidarity with their struggle, of our respect for their views and positions, of our striving to facilitate the consolidation of their unity -- that dialectic unity of diversity which covers the entire living tissue of the real socialist world, of the workers' and Communist, National liberation movements, all movements against reaction and aggression, for peace and progress.

Moscow World Service on Plenum

LD151404 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Excerpt] In Moscow the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party has held a full-scale meeting. It discussed an updated version of the party program, changes in the party rules and guidelines for the country's economic and social development in the next 5 years and to the year 2000. These questions will be considered by the 27th party Congress next February.

The Soviet Communist Party is coming to its next congress with a concept of stepping up the country's social and economic development and gaining on this basis of qualitatively new condition of Soviet society, said the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party Mikhail Gorbachev. This is designed to ensure a rich life for the Soviet people in material and cultural terms, in conditions of peace, and to reveal the possibilities and advantages of the civilization of a historically new type to an even fuller extent.

The party's third program in its present edition is a program for steadily and comprehensively improving socialism, for continuing to move toward communism. The party's economic strategy is based on the need to further enhance the scientific and technological revolution aimed at bringing the Soviet economy to the highest level of organization and effectiveness, and all this is done in the name of man, for the benefit of man, the party's general secretary stressed.

The updated party program also reflects the major trends of world development, Mikhail Gorbachev said. He pointed to the further consolidation of positions held by existing socialism, to its growing prestige and influence. The program comprehensively expresses our concept of ensuring world peace, social progress and national liberation, said the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party in his report to the meeting.

On the Draft Main Guidelines for the economic and social development of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev said in particular that the national income and industrial production will have nearly doubled by the year 2000. This will enable the nation to double the amount of resources aimed at meeting the requirements of the people and elevate the standard of living to a new qualitative level. Mikhail Gorbachev said that the sheer scale of the tasks of home and foreign policy raises new requirements to party work which has been reflected in the draft changes to the rules of the Soviet Communist Party. They're aimed at expanding democracy within the party and increasing the responsibility of communists.

Mikhail Gorbachev said that the Political Bureau proposes that pre-congress documents be discussed in all party organizations and worker collectives which will make it possible to account more fully for the wishes, interests, and the requirements of all sections. He said that every useful proposal must be considered.

Resolution on Draft Program

LD151235 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 15 Oct 85

["Resolution of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on the Drafts of the New Edition of the Programme of the CPSU, of the Changes in the CPSU Rules, the Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the Period till the Year of 2000" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 15, TASS -- The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee has discussed the drafts of the new edition of the Programme of the CPSU, the changes in the CPSU rules, the guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the period till the year of 2000, the report by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on these issues and resolves:

1. To approve the draft new edition of the Programme of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union prepared by the Commission of the CPSU Central Committee.

2. To approve the draft changes in the CPSU rules submitted by the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee.
3. To approve the draft guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the period till the year of 2000.
4. To publish these documents in the press for discussion in the party, in work collectives, among the broadest sections of the (?country's) population.
5. The Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the union republics, of the territorial, regional, area, city and district party committees shall organize a discussion of the above-said documents at party meetings, conferences and congresses of the Communist Parties of the union republics preceding the 27th Congress of the CPSU, and of the draft guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the period till the year of 2000 at meetings in work collectives, educational establishments, army units and public organizations.
6. The CPSU Central Committee stresses that work in discussing, propagating and explaining the draft new edition of the Party Programme, changes in the CPSU rules, and the main guidelines should be businesslike and constructive in character and should be closely tied in with the solution of concrete current and perspective tasks confronting the work collectives. It is necessary to put in the centre of attention questions of intensification of production, of speeding up scientific and technical progress, of strengthening the regime of economy, enhancing organization and discipline in all active and interested participation by communists and non-party people in the discussion of pre-congress documents. It is necessary to see to it that every person in the Soviet Union knows well the Programme aims and tasks of the party, the meaning of our home and foreign policy and is deeply aware of the objective need for a considerable acceleration of the social and economic development of society as the basis for raising the welfare of the people, increasing the might of the socialist homeland and for its successful struggle for peace and security of the peoples.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses firm confidence that a nation-wide discussion of the drafts of the new edition [of] the CPSU Programme, of changes in the CPSU rules and the main guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1986-90 and the period to the year 2000 will be held at a high organizational and ideological-political level and will facilitate the elaboration, in time for the congress, of scientifically substantiated proposals, enriched with the experience of the party and the entire people, and will serve the further development of the creative initiative and activity of the working people in the efforts to ensure a successful implementation of state plans and socialist obligations for 1985, a vigorous start on the 12th Five Year Plan and a worthy preparation for the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY SLOGANS PUBLISHED

PM121636 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

["CPSU Central Committee Slogans for the 68th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] 1. Long live the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

2. Glory to Great October, which opened a new epoch in the history of mankind -- the epoch of the transition from capitalism to socialism and communism!
3. Long live Marxism-Leninism -- the eternally living revolutionary international teaching!
4. Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union -- the leading and directing force of Soviet society!
5. Glory to the great Soviet people, the builders of Communism and staunch and consistent fighters for peace!
6. Long live the unbreakable alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia!
7. Long live the indissoluble international unity and fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR!
8. Glory to Leninist Bolsheviks, veterans of the party, Heroes of October, all fighters for victory of socialism!
9. May the unparalleled feat of the Soviet people, who won the victory in the Great Patriotic war, live on through the ages! Eternal glory to the heroes who fell in the fighting for our motherland's freedom and independence!
10. Working people of the Soviet Union! Let us greet the 27th CPSU Congress with new labor achievements and with high achievements in nationwide socialist competition! Let us work in a shock, Stakhanovite fashion!
11. Working people of the Soviet Union! Let us fulfill the 1985 plan and successfully complete the 11th 5-Year Plan!
12. Communists! Be in the vanguard of the nationwide movement to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development!
13. Workers and kolkhoz members, specialists in the national economy! Persistently introduce into production advanced experience and the achievements of science and technology! Seek the intensification of the economy in every possible way and enhance labor productivity!
14. Engineers and technicians, inventors and rationalizers! Augment your contribution to accelerating scientific and technical progress!
15. Soviet scientists! You are in the front line of the struggle to accelerate scientific and technical progress! The country awaits highly effective new scientific and technical developments from you!
16. Machine builders! You have the decisive say in the retooling of the national economy! More rapidly create highly productive machines and equipment!
17. Working people in the fuel and energy complex! Increase extraction of oil, gas, and coal and production of electricity and heat! Struggle actively to fulfill the energy program!
18. Construction and installation workers! Increase the effectiveness of construction!

Build economically and to a high standard, on the basis of modern technology! Hand over projects for commissioning with high quality and on time!

19. Working people in transport and communications! Strive for uninterrupted shipments of freight and a high standard of service to the population!

20. Working people in the countryside and in the entire agro-industrial complex! Persistently fulfill the food program and increase production of crop farming and live-stock products!

21. Working people in all sectors of the national economy! Participate actively in implementing the comprehensive program for developing the production of consumer goods and the services sphere!

22. Working people of the Soviet Union! Strengthen discipline and order and enhance organization in production!

23. Citizens of the Land of the Soviets! The policy of thrift is a law of socialist economic management! Be economical and thrifty!

24. Working people in all sectors of the national economy! Produce high-quality output and struggle for the honor of the Soviet trademark!

25. Citizens of the Soviet Union! Struggle actively to affirm a socialist way of life and communist morality!

26. People's deputies! Persistently resolve questions of state, economic, and socio-cultural building and seek to implement the voters' instructions!

Long live the Soviets of people's deputies -- truly democratic organs of power!

27. Soviet trade unions! Develop the labor activeness, initiative, and technical creativity of the masses and seek the further improvement of their working, daily living, and leisure conditions!

Long live the Soviet trade unions -- the school of administration, the school of economic management, the school of Communism!

28. Komsomol members and young people! Tirelessly master knowledge, culture, and professional skill! Multiply the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the party and the people!

Long live the Leninist Komsomol -- the militant assistant and reliable reserve of the Communist Party!

29. Women of the Land of the Soviets! Participate actively in production and social life!

Glory to mothers!

Peace and happiness to the children of the whole world!

30. Glorious veterans! Pass on your knowledge and rich life experience to the younger generation! Educate young men and women as ardent patriots of our motherland and selfless fighters for the cause of Lenin and for Communism!

31. Working people in public education! Improve the teaching and the communist education of the rising generation!

Persistently implement the reform of general and vocational education!

32. Literary figures, artists, and working people in culture! Bear aloft the banner of communist ideological commitment, party-mindedness, and popular spirit!

Create works which affirm the truth of life and the lofty communist ideals!

33. Soviet servicemen! Guard vigilantly and reliably the peaceful labor of our people and the historic gains of socialism!

Glory to the valiant Armed Forces of the USSR!

34. Long live the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union -- a policy of consolidating peace and the security of the peoples and of broad international cooperation!

35. Fraternal greetings to Communist and workers parties!

May the unity and cohesion of the Communists of the whole world grow stronger!

36. Proletarians of all countries, unite!

Long live proletarian, socialist internationalism!

37. Fraternal greetings to the peoples of the socialist countries!

Long live the unity, cooperation, and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and their unshakable resolve to strengthen and defend the gains of socialism and peace on earth!

38. May the alliance of world socialism, the international proletariat, and the national liberation movement grow stronger!

39. Peoples of the world! Struggle resolutely against the imperialist policy of aggression and violence!

Demand an end to the aggressive actions of the United States against Nicaragua!

Strive for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the seized Arab lands and for an end to the imperialist interference in the affairs of the Arab countries!

Demand an end to aggressive actions with respect to independent African states and the elimination of the shameful system of apartheid in South Africa!

Freedom to the people of Namibia!

40. Peoples of all countries! Intensify the struggle to remove the threat of nuclear war, to prevent an arms race in space, and to end it on earth!

Seek the total elimination of nuclear weapons!

41. Peoples of Europe! Struggle for lasting peace and cooperation in Europe and for the return of detente!

Seek the elimination of chemical weapons on the continent!

42. The safeguarding of peace and security in Asia is a matter for all Asian peoples! Through joint efforts let us turn Asia and the Pacific region into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation!

43. Long live the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics -- the motherland of Great October!

44. Under the banner of Lenin and under the leadership of the Communist Party, forward to new victories in communist creation!

CPSU Central Committee

GRISHIN DETAILS MOSCOW'S ECONOMIC NEEDS AT AKTIV MEETING

PM111335 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 85 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Improving Work, Achieving More"]

[Excerpt] A meeting of the city's party and economic aktiv was held yesterday to discuss the question "of the tasks of Moscow's party, soviet, and economic organizations stemming from the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of drafting the plans for the USSR's economic and social development for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan."

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report at the meeting.

The meeting was addressed by A.P. Averchenkov, first secretary of the Perovski CPSU Raykom; O.A. Korolev, general director of the "Krasnyy Proletariy" machine tool production association; B.N. Stepanov, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom and chairman of the Moscow City Planning Commission; V.I. Resin, chief of the Main Administration for the Construction of Engineering Installations in Moscow City; S.V. Andriyanova, secretary of the "Trekhgornaya Manufaktura" combine party committee; V.P. Tikhomirov, leader of a team of lathe operators at the Vladimir Ilich plant; and M.I. Pershin, general director of the "Vtoroy Chasovoy Zavod" production association.

The participants in the meeting adopted a resolution unanimously.

Moscow CPSU gorkom Secretaries L.A. Borisov, L.I. Matveyev, I.D. Pisarev, A.M. Roganov, and L.N. Spiridonov and Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau members and candidate members took part in the work of the meeting.

On 23 August, V.V. Grishin said, a conference was held at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of drafting plans for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1986 and the 12th 5-year plan. M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the conference. His speech gave an exhaustive analysis of the indicators of the draft plan for the country's economic and social development for 1986.

The speaker then dwelled in detail on questions discussed at the CPSU Central Committee conference. He noted that the results of the CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of the drafting of plans for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1986 and the 12th 5-year Plan as a whole were discussed at a session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Having approved the conference's instructions, the Politburo emphasized that the indicators of the plan for next year must fully accord with a tempo ensuring the attainment of the levels projected in the draft basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for the 12th 5-year plan. This, the speaker stressed, applies to all sectors of the economy and to all enterprises and organizations, including those of Moscow.

In conjunction with the ministries and departments and Moscow Gorispolkom administrations and the Moscow enterprises and organizations, the Moscow City planning Commission is now completing the formation of the draft plans for 1986 and the 12th 5-year plan. The preliminary results of this work have been examined at the party gorkom bureau.

The draft plans are geared toward the acceleration of Moscow's socioeconomic development, the enhanced intensification and improved technical standard of production, the improvement of the quality of output, and the fuller utilization of production reserves.

The industrial production growth rate in 1986 is planned at a level higher than the average annual rate achieved during the current 5-year plan. It is planned to obtain the entire increase in production volume through labor productivity growth.

The preferential development of the sectors which determine scientific-technical progress is planned. Machine building will develop at the fastest rates. The volume of industrial production in this sector will increase 5.3 percent by comparison with the results expected for 1985. It is planned to perform on a larger scale work on the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises, their provision with high productive equipment, and the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production.

Industrial robots, manipulators, and automated systems will be introduced extensively in machine building sectors. Flexible automated production facilities are called on to play a special part in automating industrial production. It is planned to introduce them extensively at the Likhachev, and "Khromatron" plants, the Moscow radio equipment plant, the first and second Moscow clock and watchplants, and other enterprises.

It is planned to continue the retooling of Moscow's light and food industry enterprises. Here it is planned to install 4,600 units of new, highly productive equipment to replace obsolete and worn equipment. The plan provides for the use of the introduction of progressive new manufacturing processes to achieve a considerable reduction in losses of material resources and a saving of all types of raw material, fuel, and electricity. Measures have been outlined to involve secondary raw material additionally in the national economy turnover.

Throughout the city's industry as a whole it is planned to release a hypothetical 25,000 people by implementing measures to accelerate scientific-technical progress.

It is planned to continue work on the improvement of the technical standard and quality of the output produced. It is planned to increase the proportion of output of the top category of quality in the volume of certifiable output to 55 percent as against 53.5 percent in 1985. It is planned to increase the production of consumer goods.

It is planned to further develop all sectors of transport and communications, to consolidate their material-technical base to ensure the full and prompt satisfaction of the requirements of Moscow's economy and population for shipments, and to improve the telephone service in the city, especially in newly constructed residential regions.

The scales of capital construction will grow. More funds are being channelled into the modernization and retooling of industrial enterprises.

In 1986 it is planned to construct and commission 3.2 million square meters of apartment blocks in Moscow. In a package with this it is planned to construct trade, public catering, health and public education, and consumer services establishments and others. Large volumes of work will be carried out to construct roads, engineering communications and networks, fuel and energy capacities, a water pipeline, and a sewer system.

A system of measures to improve trade and consumer services is planned.

The projected measures for the implementation of the Food Program provide for an increase in the production and deliveries of articles for agriculture, the production of highly productive equipment for the food industries, the acceleration of the construction of establishments of the agroindustrial complex, the improvement of the conditions of storage, processing, and sale of fruit vegetable produce, and the development of the auxiliary farms of Moscow's enterprises, organizations, and institutions. Great attention is being paid to environmental conservation.

V.V. Grishin then stressed that the city and rayon organizations and enterprises and institutions have a substantial amount of work to do to complete the draft plan for Moscow's comprehensive economic and social development. The party raykoms and party organizations must be more exacting toward this work.

The proposals of some industries are substantially worse than the minimum necessary economic development tempo and not only fail to ensure acceleration but on the contrary are geared toward slow development rates and toward their slackening by comparison with the level achieved. This applies to Moscow's enterprises of the automotive, electrical equipment, and petrochemical industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the light, meat, and dairy industries, and the industry under the jurisdiction of the Moscow Gorispolkom.

The task is to ensure that the plan for 1986 fully reflects the course elaborated by the party toward accelerating socioeconomic development and intensifying production by every means and enhancing its efficiency. It is necessary to find opportunities everywhere for the maximum increase in the production of output to ensure the acceleration of production growth rates, as the CPSU Central Committee conference said.

We have big reserves in all sectors of production. That is confirmed by the experience of leading enterprises and sectors. Where they are sought persistently, ways are found for a substantial increase in the volumes of production, primarily by improving the use of the potential created.

In recent years many of the city's enterprises have improved the delivery of machinery and machine tools and reduced equipment stoppages. The collectives of the "Zil," "Victory Chasovoy Zavod," "Moselektroapparat," Ordzhonikidze "Stankostroitelnyy Zavod," and "Mostochlegmash" associations, the "Mikromashin," Elektroshchit," and petroleum refining plants and others have achieved good results in this matter.

At the same time there are still substantial reserves in the use of the industrial potential created in Moscow. Many highly productive machine tools, including those with numerical program control, machinery, units, and automated lines are not working at full load. Every day over 10 percent of the machine tool pool stands, idle at plants and factories because of the unsatisfactory organization of production and labor. Nearly one-third of mechanized flow lines and one-sixth of automated lines work for only one shift. At a number of Moscow enterprises of the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the shift coefficient for this equipment is less than one.

The prompt assimilation of newly commissioned production capacities is often not ensured. In a number of sectors of the city's industry the growth rates of fixed capital outstrip the growth rates for the volume of production and for labor productivity. Return on investment is declining at many enterprises and throughout industry as a whole. The improvement of the use of fixed production capital, the raising of the return on investment and the shift coefficient, the reduction of the time taken to assimilate newly commissioned capacities -- all these questions must be reflected in the draft plans for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Work to increase the efficiency of the use of working capital and to reduce above-norm stocks needs to be stepped up. The city's industrial enterprises have accumulated many above-norm commodity stocks which are not backed up by bank credits. In the course of 1985 above-norm stocks increased threefold at the "Zhenskaya Moda" and "Moskva" associations; 70 percent at the "Pamyat revolyutsii 1905 goda" plant; 170 percent at the Kalinin machine building plant; 350 percent at the "Krasnaya Roza" combine; and 80 percent at the "Trekhgornaya Manufaktura" combine.

This situation is leading to the slowing down of the working capital turnover rate. In every labor collective there should be an in-depth analysis of the reasons for the formation of above-norm stocks and proposals should be elaborated aimed at preventing above-norm surpluses and accelerating the turnover rate of working capital. The Moscow City office of the Gosbank, the Moscow City Planning Commission, and the Moscow City Main Supply Administration must painstakingly verify the justification for the norms for stocks of material resources at municipal enterprises and organizations and prepare proposals for putting them in order.

Work must be stepped up on the economical use of material resources and the reduction of the materials- and energy-intensiveness of the output produced. The majority of Moscow enterprises, in fulfilling the socialist pledges adopted for 1985, have already worked one day using the saved raw and semifinished materials, fuel, and energy. The "Krasnyy Bogatyr" association, the Vladimir Ilich plant and the Karacharovo mechanical plant, the Frunze factory, and others have achieved good results here. At the same time the Number One State Ball Bearing Plant, the Ochakovo ferroconcrete structures plant, the "Krasnyy Proletariay" plant, the Derbenevskiy chemical plant, the administration for the construction of the Moscow subway, the main administration for housing and municipal construction in Moscow City, and others are failing to fulfill their targets and socialist pledges for saving some kinds of resources. As a result socialist pledges are not being fulfilled for the city as a whole for saving timber materials, fuel energy, and boiler and furnace fuel. Over one-fourth of the metal consumed ends up as waste. In the past 10 years this situation has remained virtually unchanged.

Considering that the growth of requirements for fuel and energy resources, raw and semifinished materials must be covered mainly by saving them. It is necessary to implement at every enterprise and organization and in the city rayons extensive measures to ensure the fulfillment of the targets for this year and the plans projected for 1986 for saving materials and making extensive use of secondary resources. The Moscow City Planning Commission and the Moscow City Main Supply Administration must coordinate this work properly by sector and rayon in order to achieve the unconditional fulfillment of saving targets for the Moscow economy as a whole.

The further development of saving is inextricably linked with the improvement of the technical standard, quality, and reliability of the output produced. The city pays constant attention to this question. Many types of output produced by Moscow enterprises enjoy an increased demand on the domestic market and abroad. At the "Spetsstanok" plant, the first instrument building plant, the number three furniture combine, and several others all certifiable output is of the top category of quality only. The top category of quality has been awarded to the majority of the output of the Likhachev automobile plant, the automated lines plant named for the 50th anniversary of the USSR, the "Energopribor" plant, and many others.

However, at a number of enterprises work to improve the quality of output is being performed without due consideration for world scientific-technical achievements and the national economy's requirements. For this reason the quality of many items of Moscow's industry remains low. Some machine tool, machinery, and instrument models do not meet modern requirements and are considerably less reliable than their foreign counterparts.

A number of sectors are planning, for 1986, to reduce the proportion of output of the top category of quality compared with 1985. This is happening at the enterprises of the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry; the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, and several others. This approach contradicts the demands of the party and the conditions of the national economy's development and cannot be approved.

The improvement of the technical standard and quality of output is a very important political and economic task of ours. We must resolutely remove obsolete output from production, introduce new, progressive types of machinery, machine tools, instruments, and equipment, increase their productivity and reliability in work, reduce the time taken to assimilate articles, and use new and progressive materials.

It is necessary to substantially update the list of industrial goods, enhance their competitiveness, and so organize things that the Moscow trademark is be a reliable guarantee of quality.

The speaker especially dwelt on questions of producing consumer goods and improving their range and quality. He noted that the standard of work being carried out in the city to increase the production and enhance the quality of consumer goods still does not fully meet modern requirements. The population's demand for high-quality goods is not being fully satisfied. Many labor collectives are working below their potential and are failing to fulfill the state plans, additional targets, and contractual commitments for supplies.

Light industry enterprises are substantially behind the 5-year plan production volume targets. This applies to the wool, fur, silk, textile, haberdashery, and garments industries. The quality of output and the range of goods are poor. Unwanted goods quite often appear on store counters.

Problems concerning the production of consumer goods affect not only the light industry but all other industrial sectors too, without exception. Many enterprises with adequate production, scientific, and technical potential are producing only a narrow range of consumer goods in negligible quantities. Moscow enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, and a number of other ministries and departments are not meeting the 5-year plan targets for the production of cultural, consumer, and household goods.

The proportion of enhanced quality goods with the "N" index [indicating product has degree of innovation] at Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry enterprises amounts to 4.4 percent and at plants and associations of the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, and the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry have not organized any production of these goods at all. Less than 5 percent of goods being manufactured by Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy enterprises bear the state Seal of Quality.

Many enterprises are not showing due promptness in updating their range to meet changing market conditions and growing demand on the part of the population and are continuing to manufacture goods with limited appeal. In a number of cases economic leaders are seeking to lower plan targets, claiming that the market is saturated or that the trade is rejecting certain items. This is an incorrect way to view the issue. The trade's refusal to accept a product which is no longer wanted by the customer is no justification at all for cutting back the volume of production. It is merely a signal that greater attention must be paid to questions of quality and the changeover to products in demand.

In accordance with the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee conference, economic leaders and party organizers must reexamine the potential for boosting the output of consumer goods in all industrial sectors, especially as there are reserves there and capacities are not everywhere being properly exploited. It is essential to work toward achieving a balance between supply and demand in Moscow and to increase the output of goods which match customers' growing demands.

The Moscow City Planning Commission and rayispolkoms must carefully analyze the 1986 draft plans for Moscow enterprises presented by ministries and departments and in the light of the CPSU Central Committee's demands must set preferential growth rates for consumer goods at every enterprise.

The speaker subsequently stressed that the course of speeding up economic and social development elaborated by the party requires new approaches to tapping the potential of scientific research establishments and organizations. The CPSU Central Committee sets the task of intensifying science itself, turning it into a genuine catalyst for speeding up scientific and technical progress and radically improving the standard and efficiency of scientific research. It is important to step up efforts to develop academic, sectorial, and VUZ science, to strengthen its material and production base, and to seek to achieve the very rapid introduction into practice of the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

Experience shows that the science-and-production association is the most rational way of integrating science and production. However, it is also necessary to develop other forms which have yielded positive results, in particular, the conclusion of direct contracts for cooperation between scientific establishments and VUZes and labor collectives, plants, and factories.

It is essential that the 1986 draft plan should enhance the role of sectorial science and the effectiveness of its influence on production. Industry, construction, and other spheres of the city's economy have considerable work forces present in sectorial scientific institutes, and we rightly demand that they produce more substantial results from putting scientific research into production.

Party raykoms and primary party organizations in scientific research, planning and design, and other organizations of a scientific nature must mobilize collectives to resolve the key tasks of scientific and technical progress, must pay more attention to resolving the long-term problems of developing the relevant sectors, and enhance the role of fundamental research into pressing contemporary problems.

A large capital construction program for the city is planned for 1986. However, certain questions in the draft plans have not yet been adequately studied. The full amount of resources needed to create the necessary headstart in housing construction and in the construction of preschool establishments and health care facilities has not been provided for.

Reductions in the amount of unfinished construction work have still not been achieved. The number of newly started construction projects is large. The whole of capital construction must be radically restructured if the tasks set by the party are to be resolved and imbalances in the city's development removed. It is essential to cut the construction time for installations to the utmost, to considerably enhance the quality of work produced, and to eliminate the dissipation of capital investments, materials, equipment, and manpower. Wide scope must be given here to enterprises' using their own resources, which must play an important role in reconstructing and modernizing existing production units.

When planning the construction of new installations in Moscow account must be taken of construction organizations' existing potential in terms of resources and capacities. When these are lacking, new installations must not be begun. In addition to the measures already being taken, it is necessary to improve the comprehensive planning of contractual work, increase construction organizations' capacities, and improve labor productivity on the basis of the comprehensive program for increasing the organizational and technical standard of construction for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

It was noted that the plans for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan must take due account of questions of improving the quality of construction. Not a single apartment or installation must be handed over or accepted in an unfinished state. The Moscow City Planning Commission, together with the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Construction Administration, must analyze the situation regarding unfinished construction and prepare appropriate proposals.

Regarding the state of labor resources, the speaker noted that the resolution of the problems of providing enterprises and organizations with manpower lies in intensifying production and tightening order and discipline at every link of the national economy. The Moscow City Planning Commission must take measures to improve planning of labor resources so as to ensure better manpower provision of the city's economy and to achieve a balance between existing cadres and job availability. Certification and job rationalization is one way of resolving the problem of labor resources. The city is carrying out certain work in this direction. Fine results are being achieved by the collectives of the Likhachev Plant, the Lenin Komsomol Plant, the No. 1 motor Tractor Electrical Equipment Plant, and other plants.

However, many plants and factories are still slow in beginning this work and this work is not yielding the results required. Some shops of the main production unit at the Milling Machine Plant are still at the stage of planning the introduction of certification. At a jig-boring machine tool plant partial certification has been carried out in just 4 of the 19 shops there. And there are no substantial measures planned to provide work stations with equipment or improve labor organization and conditions during this work. The certification of work stations is being carried out too slowly at Moscow enterprises coming under the RSFSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the RSFSR Ministry of Light Industry, the USSR Ministry of Chemical and Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of the Textile Industry, and the RSFSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry. Work has begun late at a number of enterprises of the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration of Housing and Civil Construction, the Main Administration of Industrial Construction, the Main Administration for Repair and Restoration of Housing and Public Buildings and the Bakeries Administration.

Party raykoms, rayispolkoms, and primary party organizations must analyze the progress of the work being carried out to certify and rationalize jobs in order to ensure a considerable increase in the efficiency with which labor resources are used.

In conclusion he dwelt on routine matters directly concerned with the elaboration of the draft plan for the period ahead.

The work results of the city's economy for the first 8 months of the year show that the plan targets and socialist pledges adopted by working people are being fulfilled in terms of the main indicators.

At the same time it was noted that the performance of many enterprises is uneven, that they fail to meet plan targets. A number of enterprises have failed to fulfill output sales and commodity output plans. They include the "Dinamo," "Moskabel," and "Metalloposuda" associations, the "Izolit," "Molniya," and tractor hydraulic units plants, the "Krasnyye Tekstilshchiki" and "Bolshevik" factories, the Sverdlov silk combine, and others. Many enterprises have failed to meet labor productivity growth targets. They include the "Norplast," "GPZ-1," Bolshevichka, and the leather-tanning associations, the "Mosselmash" Plant, the Semenovskaya Weaving and Finishing Factory, the Babayev Confectionary Factory, and a number of others.

The economic managers of the laggard enterprises are instructed without delay to adopt most resolute measures to rectify the shortcomings which have been allowed to occur. Party raykoms must establish strict party monitoring of the work of laggard enterprises, give specific assistance wherever necessary, and enhance the cadres' responsibility for the fulfillment of the current year's plans.

There are shortcomings in the work of transport enterprises and organizations. Losses of transportation resources are allowed to occur. The transport needs of the national economy and the population are met with difficulty. Thus, the Moscow railroad has failed to fulfill targets for such key indicators as the turn-around of freight cars and locomotive and freight car productivity and has not reached the target for freight turnover and the prime cost of haulage.

The Moscow Motor Transport Main Administration has failed to fulfill the plans for the transportation of goods intended for trade enterprises. The Moscow Municipal Transport Main Administration does not always ensure that there are enough vehicles on the road. The Moscow Taxi Transport Administration has failed to meet the target for revenue from fixed-route taxi-cabs. The unsatisfactory work of taxi drivers continues to attract passengers' criticism.

Party organizations and transport and communications enterprise managers must adopt measures to improve the work of this sector and ensure that vehicles and rolling stock are used more efficiently. It is necessary to ensure the widespread introduction of modern computer technology to regulate the transport process.

Party raykoms and party organizations must support and develop in every way a leading initiatives of workers and engineering and technical staff based on creative experience and aimed at enhancing the efficient functioning of transport.

A difficult situation has developed in the city as regards the fulfillment of the capital construction plan. The city's construction organizations have failed to fulfill basic indicators such as the commissioning of industrial production premises, housing, and cultural and consumer facilities. Furthermore, the quality of construction work is poor.

During July and August this year the USSR People's Control Committee carried out checks at a number of construction organizations in Moscow rayons. Serious shortcomings were revealed in the organization of the acceptance for service of housing and cultural and consumer facilities handed over by construction workers in 1984 and the first 6 months of 1985.

According to information furnished by the check, during this period violations of the procedure for the commissioning of projects occurred, and housing with a total floor space of 555,000 square meters, 2 school buildings, 4 hospitals, 8 children's preschool establishments, and a number of other projects were accepted for service unfinished and defective. One-third of the buildings put forward for acceptance were not provided with amenities on time and on 15 buildings finishing and special jobs had not been completed. A number of residential houses were accepted for use with internal premises and annexes unfinished.

The check established that the greatest number of projects handed over for service before they were completely finished were in Kuntsevskiy, Krasnogvardeyskiy, Tushinskiy, Lyublinskiy, Gagarinskiy, Sovetskiy, and Kirovskiy Rayons.

All this testifies to a slackening of responsibility and the absence of proper monitoring and exactingness on the part of the party gorkom, raykoms, the Moscow gorispolkom, and rayispolkoms. Impermissible tolerance toward shortcomings and complacency have resulted in serious omissions in construction. This question has been discussed at the party gorkom bureau. The shortcomings which had occurred were assessed in a principled fashion. The causes of the violations which had been allowed to occur were exposed and measures to eliminate them were outlined. Communist leaders who tolerated poor work were given a strict party reprimand.

The main task now is to eliminate the defects and to commission all buildings listed by the People's Control Committee. The party gorkom, raykoms, the gorispolkom, rayispolkoms, party organizations, and construction managers must adopt tough measures to prevent similar shortcomings in the future. It is necessary to intensify organizational work and enhance exactingness, discipline, and the standard of organization at construction sites. Discussions must be held in labor collectives, and especially in teams, to mobilize them for shock labor during the months which remain to the end of the year and the 5-year plan. It is necessary to adopt all possible measures to ensure that the annual and the 5-year plan in construction are fulfilled.

The report leveled sharp criticism against trade and public catering organizations and the Moscow City Main Administration for the Fruit and Vegetable Industry. Trade is too slow in reorganizing the forms and methods of its work in view of the population's growing demands, and it does not take the changing market conditions sufficiently into account. There are many omissions in the organization of the supply of fruit and vegetable products to the population. Storage of vegetables and potatoes for the winter is proceeding too slowly.

Instances of insufficient supplies of fruit and vegetables to Muscovites were criticized in the central and the city press. However, neither the Moscow gorispolkom, nor its main administrations for trade, public catering, and the fruit and vegetable industry adopted on time the measures necessary. CPSU raykoms do not display the necessary exactingness toward rayispolkoms and fruit and vegetable association managers as regards the organization of deliveries and the storage of products and uninterrupted supplies to stores of potatoes, vegetables, and fruit. The trade with fruit and vegetable products is insufficiently developed.

The question of deliveries and storage of fruit and vegetable products and of trade with these products in Moscow has to be discussed by the party gorkom bureau. Many shortcomings in this sphere were revealed. The gorkom bureau punished the culprits and defined specific measures to ensure the timely and efficient implementation of the entire procurement campaign and the accumulation of sufficient stocks of potatoes, vegetables, and fruit for uninterrupted supplies to the population in the fall and winter period, a substantial increase in the sales of potatoes, vegetables, and fruit in the current period, an expansion of the retail trade network and the staffing of stores with the necessary cadres.

The gorispolkom and rayispolkoms must considerably improve supplies of fruit and vegetable products to the city's population and expand trade in these products. The party gorkom and raykoms must monitor this work more closely. Chiefs of the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration for Trade, Main Administration for Public Catering, and Main Administration for the Fruit and Vegetable Industry must constantly improve food product supplies to Muscovites.

Municipal service workers face responsible tasks. It is necessary to ensure the efficient functioning of all services connected with satisfying the population's needs, improve the quality of housing repairs, and strive for the smooth functioning of all the city's essential services. All measures put forward to prepare the city for the winter must be implemented in full.

The tasks put forward at the CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of the elaboration of the plans for economic and socialist development for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan, the speaker said further, demand that the city party organization, economic managers, and all working people step up their efforts to accelerate the city's socioeconomic development. The main thing now is to ensure the successful completion of the plans and socialist pledges for 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, to elaborate exacting targets for 1986 in the light of the directives of the CPSU Central Committee conference, to start working in a new fashion, and to greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy fashion. These questions must be discussed in depth and from all angles at party report and election meetings and conferences.

Party raykoms, primary party organizations, and managers of associations and enterprises must organize a thorough discussion of the control figures for 1986-1990 in labor collectives. They must carry out organizational and mass political work in connection with the adoption by labor collectives of socialist pledges for the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets for 1986 and the control figures for the 12th 5-Year Plan. Mass news media must ensure broad publicity for leading collectives' experience in elaborating plans and socialist pledges and production pacesetters' and innovators' personal plans.

It is important everywhere to boost the creative initiative and activeness of all working people in accordance with the tasks outlined by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev at the CPSU Central Committee meeting with veterans of the Stakhanovite movement and production pacesetters and innovators. It is necessary to develop socialist competition on a wider scale and gear it to work to place the economy on an intensive footing, accelerate scientific and technical progress, reorganize the economic machinery, and ensure the widespread introduction of collective forms of labor organization.

In conclusion V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that the city's communists and working people will mark the finish of the 11th 5-Year Plan with shock labor and greet the 27th CPSU Congress with new labor successes.

13 OCTOBER TAJIKISTAN EARTHQUAKE CAUSES CASUALTIES

Rescue Work Underway

LD140857 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] A report from Dushanbe: On 13 October, at 1900 Moscow time [1600 GMT], there was a severe earthquake on the territory of Tajikistan. According to a report from the Dushanbe seismic station, its epicenter was 230 km northeast of the republican capital, and 40 km east of Leninabad, where the strength of the underground tremor reached force 8.

In the towns of Dushanbe, Kulyab, and Nurek the force of the tremor reached 3-4 points. The worst hit areas were the outskirts of the town of Kayrak-Kum. The clay-built houses were destroyed in the villages and the asphalt road was swept away by the landslide.

The earthquake caused the destruction of production and of administrative buildings, houses and sociocultural and consumer facilities in Kayrak-Kum and the Khodzhent region. There has been loss of life and injuries. The necessary assistance is being rendered to the suffering and emergency rescue work is being carried out.

The tremors were also felt on the territory of Uzbekistan. The tremors reached force 5 in Tashkent and the Fergana valley; in Samarkand they were force 3-4.

Officials Offer Aid

LD141737 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] A severe earthquake on 13 October resulted in the destruction of houses, industrial sites, and engineering structures in a number of raykoms of Tajik SSR. There was also loss of life.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers express sympathy to the workers of the Tajik Rayons who have suffered, and offer profound condolences to the families and relatives of those who have perished.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government, and party and administrative organs of the republic are taking measures to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake and to give aid to those in need. [Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 14 October reports that a "powerful" earthquake occurred in the Tajik SSR on 13 October at approximately 1700 GMT. The earthquake's epicenter was reported to be located "20-30 km northeast of the capital and 40 km east of the city of Leninabad. The strength of the tremor felt in the cities of Dushanbe and [name indistinct] registered 6-7 points."]

Normal Life Returning

LD160942 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0837 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, Oct 16 (TASS) -- Urgent cargo, including houses, food, building materials, is going by air, rail, and road at this moment to Kayrak-Kum. Normal life is gradually returning. This is being reported from Tajikistan, where a powerful earthquake took place in the late evening of 13 October.

Its epicenter was on the edge of Kayrakkum and the shore of the electric power station's reservoir. Buildings constructed in the 1930s and 1950s, which were erected without taking seismicity into account were damaged. There were casualties and many people lost their homes.

Special work (?began) as early as that night, literally an hour after the catastrophe. They worked by the light of car headlamps. Units of rescue workers from the nearby mines rushed to help. The ruins are being dismantled (razbirayut) by the help of helicopters. Restoration work, which is continuing without even a minute's halt, is being overseen by a government commission. Help is coming in from everywhere. Units of the power station were ready for restarting and power.

According to TRUD, families with young children were quickly rehoused in hotels, and sick people were taken to hospitals in Leninabad (the oblast center). The others have been provided with tents and wooden mobile homes. Supplies of hot food, sleeping bags, warm clothing, heating stoves and gas cookers have been organized everywhere. Repair, restoration, and rescue work is going ahead at full speed. Units of Armed Forces and the mountain rescue service, and volunteers from other rayons in the oblast are all taking part.

In these complex extreme conditions, the urban services are operating precisely and in a well-organized manner. Only a day after [words indistinct].

SALYUT-SOYUZ ORBITAL MISSION CONTINUES

Earth's Surface Studied

LD111858 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 11 TASS -- A TASS special correspondent reports from mission control centre:

The cosmonauts Vasyutin, Savinykh and Volkov are continuing their orbital space flight.

Their schedule provides for extensive all-round study of the earth's surface, including visual observation, photograph and spectrometry. The Balkhash region, northern Kazakhstan, the Aral and Caspian Seas, and the Caucasus were objects of geophysical observations today.

Using an instrument called "Maria", the cosmonauts completed a new series of measurements of the currents of high-energy electrons and positrons for the purposes of studying the mechanisms of the particles' generation in near-earth space.

According to a medical checkup plan, the cosmonauts underwent tests, including the assessment of cardiac bioelectric activity. The measurements of the mass of the body and the assessment of the state of muscles in zero-gravity were carried out.

III. 16 Oct 85

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

The first stage of an experiment on collecting meteoritic matter in outer space was completed yesterday. The experiment is being conducted with the use of Soviet- and French-designed equipment installed on the outer surface of the station by Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh during their space walk.

According to telemetry and reports from the orbit, the flight of the research complex Salyut-7 - Soyuz T-14 - Cosmos-1686 is proceeding normally.

All the three cosmonauts are in good health and are feeling fine.

Soviet Union Photographed

LD151643 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 15 TASS -- The flight of Vladimir Vasyutin, Viktor Savinykh and Alexander Volkov on board the orbital complex "Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-14 - Cosmos-1686" is continuing.

In accordance with the program for the exploration of the earth's natural resources and study of the environment, the cosmonauts have carried out over the past days several series of visual observations and photography of various areas of the Soviet Union and parts of the world ocean. A large number of experiments has also been carried out to determine the spectral and optical characteristics of the earth's atmosphere.

A scheduled cycle of experiments has been carried out in "pion" plant under the program of space material studies for a further study of the process of heat and mass transfer in liquid media in the microgravitation environment. Research has been carried out in particular into the possibility of thermocapillary flow control by means of temperature field variables.

Under the schedule for today the crew are to carry out geophysical and astrophysical research, control check on separate systems of the station and physical exercises.

Experiments have been started in "biogravistat" plant to cultivate higher plants under the conditions of space flight and creation of an artificial force of gravity.

According to the results of telemetric measurements, reports from the orbit the flight of the manned complex is proceeding normally. [sentenced as received]

The cosmonauts are healthy and are doing well.

COSMONAUT RECALLS MISSION AT PRESS CONFERENCE

LD142123 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 14 TASS -- Vladimir Dzhanibekov, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, has summed up the results of the 109-day work aboard the "Salyut-Soyuz" orbital complex at a press conference in Moscow today.

"A good deal has been done during our mission," he said. "We hope that the results of this work will be used extensively in various sectors of science and the national economy and contribute to the further exploration of space for peaceful purposes.

It was the initial stage of the fourth extended expedition of Soviet cosmonauts. Work abroad the orbital complex is continued by Vladimir Vasyutin, Viktor Savinykh and Aleksandr Volkov."

Dzhanibekov described how the Salyut-7 station had been revived after communication with it had been broken and it had become uncontrollable. The rapprochement and docking with the Salyut-7 station executed by the Soviet cosmonauts proved that it was possible to approach uncontrollable satellites to examine them and to carry out repair and prophylaxis operations. That venture is even more important for the purpose of the task of rescuing the crew of a manned spaceship which cannot return to earth because of equipment malfunctions.

As for the programme of the mission, the cosmonaut said that, in addition to repairs and rehabilitation work, the crew carried out research in astrophysics, biology, and also geophysical observations of the earth and the world ocean. Visual and instrument-aided observations and photography of individual areas of the republics of central Asia, the Volga area, the northern Caucasus and the Crimea, and also other parts of the dry land and the oceans were conducted. "One of the highlights of our mission was the arrival of a visiting crew and joint work with them," Dzhanibekov said.

He noted in conclusion: "While during one of the communication sessions the operator of the Ground Control centre told us about the document 'an International Cooperation in the Peaceful Exploration of Outer Space in the Conditions of its Non-militarisation,' included on Soviet initiative in the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly, we realized anew that we were working for the sake of world peace, for a happy future for all the peoples. Space is not a scene for the arms race and everything possible should be done to avert 'star wars'."

The news conference was also addressed by cosmonaut Georgiy Grechko who returned to earth together with Dzhanibekov. He spoke of the more interesting experiments to study the earth's atmosphere.

Grechko stressed "the special danger of a nuclear war which imperialist quarters in the West intend to unleash." "But they do not perhaps realize that the entire atmosphere of the earth will suffer from the nuclear blasts and become totally unfit for continued life on the planet," he said.

The cosmonauts then answered journalists' questions. Dzhanibekov said that during the flight cosmonauts hoped the sown cotton seeds would sprout. But those would die after hardly starting to shoot. So the cosmonauts took back to earth seeds only in the initial phase of sprouting.

"Looking those weak shoots, I thought," Dzhanibekov said, "That mankind has not yet learnt to grow living organisms in outer space, but some people are already hatching out plans to kill all living on earth. This is the most frightful paradox of the times."

Many questions were asked in connection with the 10th anniversary of the Soviet-American "Soyuz-Apollo" mission. Replying to them, the Soviet cosmonauts spoke out for continuing the dialogue in space, which has been interrupted not through the fault of the Soviet side.

Cosmonaut Aleksey Leonov, just back from a trip to France where he attended a congress of participants in space flights, told news men about how the first association of cosmonauts and astronauts was formed. Its tasks include making certain that the results of space studies be used exclusively for peaceful purposes such as solving global problems. All Soviet cosmonauts and most American astronauts joined the association.